

AN EXACT
SURVEY
OF THE
AFFAIRES
Of the United
NETHERLANDS.

Comprehending more fully
than any thing yet extant, all
the Particulars of that
Subject.

In Twelve HEADS, mentioned
in the Address to the READER.

Idus Piscator sapit.

LONDON,
Printed by Tho. Mabb, for Thomas John-
son, at the Golden Key in Cannon-
-alley, over against the great North-door
of Saint Pauls Church,
Anno 1665.



Books lately printed "A. 64

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The Preface to the READER.

THese discourses now in hand, are published with no further care of their reception and entertainment, than the consequence of them may deserve; (whereof the Readers not the Publishers must be Judges.)

And we need not be moved with the common Passions of such as make Epistles and Prefaces, conceiving our trust very well discharged, when we have given the Reader the usefull Contents of the Book; which contains

I. An exact History of the Dutch, since they inhabited that Countrey, Anno 700, to this present year 1665, with a continued and close succession, p. 1.

II. A very particular account of their Revolt from the King of Spain's subjection, and their being declared a Free-state at the Hague 1608, and confirmed so at Munster 1649.

To the Reader.

III. *An impartial view of the assistance by Councils, countenance, 60000 men, and 3 millions of Money afforded by Q Elizabeth, K. James, K. Charles the first, of Famous memory, upon their humble Petition when the Distressed States, that they might live under our Protection.*

IV. *A faithful Narration of such affronts and injuries as they have offered us in Europe, Asia, Affrica, and America; particularly in Amboyna.*

V. *A compleat Recapitulation of the seven Advantages they make of our Fishing, and Royal favours of his most Sacred Majestie; 1. In their shipping. and their Mariners. 2. In Trade. 3. In Towns and Fortifications. 4. In their Power abroad. 5. In publick Revenue. 6. In private wealth. 7. In all manner of Provisions, and store of things necessary, amounting to 24 Millions yearly, by His Majesties gracious permission at home and abroad.*

VI. *How unable they are, in that*
and

To the Reader.

and 16 other respects to engage with England; and that point made out.

VII. In a very punctual relation of the last Dutch War, from its rise when it began, 1650, 1651, throughout its whole management, to the years 1652, 1653, when it was ended; with the virtues of that Peace.

VIII. A prudential survey of the present State of the united Netherlands, in regard of the Situation of their Countrey, and in respect of their Neighbours.

IX. A satisfactory consideration of their present State, in point of Interest throughout the World, and their dealings with every Prince particularly.

X. Very curious reflections on their present State in point of Government, and that not only in the States-General, but in every one of the 7 Provinces, and the Towns belonging to them apart.

XI. Choice Observations on the present state of the Dutch, 1. In point of Government, 2. In matters of Religion.

To the Reader.

3. In the particulars of their strength by Sea and Land.

XII. An exact account of the state of the present Controversie between England and the United Netherlands in the three great points; 1. Of Trade. 2. Of Fishing. 3. Of Pretensions, Claims, affronts, and Wrongs.

And all this directed to no other end, than the framing of right, and clear Apprehensions touching the present affairs in those mens minds [who are very many] that are therein concerned in point of Interest; or in those [who are almost all] who concern themselves therein in point of Discourse, Consideration, and Observation; for whose accommodation these Discourses are contrived Close, and not Tedious; Real, and not Wordy; justly entred in the List of those Writings that express more than they promise, and Intimate more, than they do Express. 28 MR 59

Books lately Printed.

A Diffwafive from Popery: By the Right Reverend Father in God, Jeremy Taylor, L. Bishop of Down and Conner.

A Vindication of the Lords Prayer, as a formal Prayer, to be used by Christians as a Prayer: By Meric Casaubon, D. D.

The History of the French Academie, erected at Paris: By Card. Richleiu, consisting of the most refined Wits of that Nation.

The lives of the two most Illustrious Princes, Henry Duke of Glocester, and Mary, Princess of Orange.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Maxims and Aphorisms of State; published by John Milton Esquire.

The Mystery and Iniquity of Non-conformity; — In an Historical account of the Designs and Practises of the Non-conformists against Church and State.

Instructions for Jury-men on the Commission of Sewers: Delivered in three several Charges, at several Sessions of Sewers, at Spalding in Lincolnshire.

A Treatise of Spiritual Infatuations, the pre-

Present visible distemper of the English Nation: By Dr. William Stamp.

Trigonometria, or the Doctrine of Triangles; — by the Famous Mr. William Oughtred, both in Latine and English, either with the Tables of Logarithms, or without.

And there is now in the Press ready to be published, an ingenious Discourse, written by a Person of quality, Intituled,

Europæ Modernæ Speculum: Or a view of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, Seigniories, and common wealths of EUROPE; in their Present State, their Government, Policy, different Interest, and mutual Aspect one towards another, from the Treaty at Munster, Anno 1648. to the present 1665. 28 MR 59

All to be sold by Thomas Johnson at the Golden-Key in Cannon-Alley, over against the great North door of Saint Pauls Church.

*The Original, and whole
History of the Hollanders:
In an exact Succession, from
the year 700, to this present
year 1565.*

Now Mary Healeys
CHAP. I.

Save SECT. I. *Tackfield*



HE *Hollanders* being a People that seemed born to fill the last Age of the World with *Disturbance*, and this with *Noise*. I was as restless as they are, till I could find the Original of those *Bustlers Power*, whereof, as old as I am, I am likely to see an end.

The men are the old *Hirmodures*, that were lodged by Nature in no more benign an Habitation, than the dreadful

P. B. 46.

di-

distance between the *Hercynian-Forest*, and *Scythia*; and they retain this of their Wilderness, that they would have still all things in Common; whence upon a quarrel about the Salt-pits of *Sala*, (as unreasonable as that since about the salt waters of the Ocean) the *Caths*, *Cerussians*, and *Ligiens* chased those troublesome Neighbours to *Cat senel baggen*, a Port of *Fessen* (an Earldom which the House of *Nassau* claims, but that of *Fessen* enjoyeth,) and thence *Battus*, and *Zelandus*, the two Principals of the Nation falling out, *Battus* came with his Train to *Holland*, called from him *Batavia*, and *Zealand* to *Zealand*, called so from him; (*Holland* and *Zealand* it seems were divided in their Founders,) the one building *Bata vo-durum*, or *Wychterduyrfte*, a famous Town 800 years ago, of three miles compass, some three Leagues from *Utrecht*, now a small Village, and the other Arm *Viden* and *Gumpuere*; but both subject to the *Gaules* or *French*, who thereupon have a Right to *Holland*.

§. 2. For *Charles* the bald King of *France* 863, at a general Assembly of his Princes and Barons at *Bladell* in *Brabant*,
of

of *Champeigni*, upon some Lords motion, bestowed upon *Thierry* Duke of *Aquitain*, *Holland*, and that part of *East-Friesland* from *Dockum* to *Lawin*, to defend and protect them from the Invasions and Devastations of the *Danes* and *Normans*, who notwithstanding their general opposition at his entrance (for they were then impatient of Government) their joynt Conspiracy against him six years after his settlement, when the Pope intimating how he should govern them, by cutting the top of his Garden-Plants, as he walked there with his Embassadors, bestowed that Country upon him a second time by a breve; as *Lewis* of *Germany* did *Zealand*, by a Royal constitution, left it to his son *Thierry* the Second, who subdued the *Frizons* after two rebellions in behalf of their Liberties, granted them as they pretended, by *Charti magni*, to entire obedience in such sort, as he constrained them to make their doors and entries so low, that they must bend their backs, and stoop very much in sign of humility before they could enter, and committed them upon his death to his second Son *Arnold*, as he did *Holland* and

Zealand to his eldest Son *Egbert* : having
 entred to a Monestery at *Triars*, by whom
 a Revolt was made from his bounden
 duty to the *French* to a submission to the
 Empire; of whom he would needs hold
 his Earldom in Fee, which lost him his
 life in a Battel against the *Friezlanders*,
 who opposed that dishonourable submis-
 sion, and with the assistance of the *French*,
 and the conduct of their Protestat, or
 Governor, defeated him in open field ;
 whose Son and Successor, *Thiery* the 3d,
 dissembling the affront a while, until he
 had conquered the stout Bishop of *U-
 trecht*, who would needs maintain that
Holland belonged to his Bishoprick (his
Utrecht being in old time as he urged,
 what with his Army, and what with his
 Reason, the Capital City of *Holland* :)
 and relieved the *German* Auxilianies, re-
 venged his Fathers death, and settled the
 Countrey on his younger son *Floris* ; who
 his elder Brother *Thiery* being slain at
 a Tournament at *Leige* say some 1048, or
 as others, by the Marquess of *Braden-
 burgh*'s Forces, who came to revenge the
Germans disgrace at that Tournament as
 far as *Dort* ; which by Treason, or a Po-
 pular

pular Tumult he surprized and kept, till Earl *Floris* hearing of the League between the Marquesse of *Bradenburgh*, Count *Albert* of *Louvain*, *Wickard* Advocate General of *Gelders*, and *Hermar* Earl of *Curike*, gathered the whole Countrey to *Dort* to make Ditches, and Pit-falls along *South-Holland*, wherein the Enemies fell in heaps, submitting at last to his mercy, whose Family yet he leaving, an Infant behind him was dispoyled of the Earldom of *Holland* by the Bishop of *Dort*'s application to the Emperour *H. 4*, who resenting the late Onslaught of the *Germans* , gave the Reverend Father his claimed Earldom, which he colluted on *Godfrey* the 9th Earl thereof; who yet lost it to *Thierry* the 5th, whom the *Friezlanders* helped to his Predecessors honour in *Holland*, as he did afterwards himself, when they would neither acknowledge him, nor obey the Bishop to be Seigniorry over them, as his Heir *Thoris* the Second and the Earl did, when they would needs bid him Battel, to try, as they said, for their Liberties; to whose Son and Successor *Thierry* the 6th, *Lothar* the Emperour restored *Oastergoe*, and

Wesergoe in *Friezland*, formerly given 1080. by H. 4: to *Conrade* Bishop of *Utrecht*, notwithstanding the rebellious attempts of the *Frizons* against it, and the fatal Divisions made by that unhappy people between him and his Brother; whom at last, after six bloody Battels, the Emperour reconciled, settling *Friezland* and *Holland* anew upon his Son *Floris* the 3d, who married *Ada*, Daughter to the King of *Scotland*, and had the Isle of *Walcherin*, where they built *Dur* by accord, with *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, for the Land of *Waes*; in whose Reign the *Hollanders* set up the first Herring-fishing in the *Maso*, and the *Brittish-Seas* along the Coast of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*, in small Barkes called *Subards*, those of *Zerexes* being the first that did fish and pack them up in Barrels.

Those of *Bieruliel*, a small Isle on the Coast of *Flanders*, the better to preserve them, being salted, invented the way to Gill them, and pull out the Garbage.

Tbierry the 7th his Son succeeded him, and brought the *Flemmings* to an accord about Trade, and the *Frizons* to Reason, when they were in the mood to acknowledge

ledge no Sovereign but the Emperour; and being reconciled to the Earl of *Gelders*, joyned with him against the troublesome Bishop of *Utrecht*; and his Brother *William*, Earl of *Friezland* succeeded him likewise, deposing his Daughter from *Holland*, and reducing the *Zealanders*; both which Provinces he left to his Son *Floris* the 4th, whose Daughter *Margaret* Countess of *Hennebergh*, had 365 Children at a Birth, that is to say, for so many dayes in the year.

After him was *William* the Second Earl of *Holland* of that name, and King of the *Romans*, who enlarged his Earldom towards *Flanders*, in a Quarrel with *Margaret* Countess of *Flanders*, who in vain sought the Pope and *St. Lewis* of *France* his aid, while Earl *William* was alive, who died unfortunately in *Ice*, in an onset upon his restless Subjects of *Friezland*, which was reduced by *Floris* 5th; who after the allaying of the Factions raised in *Holland* during his minority, built four Castles that utterly subdued that Countrey, made a League with *Flanders*, that brought within his Earldom *Amstel* and *Worden*, threatned a War with *Scotland*,

in right of his Grandmother *Ada*, that with King *Edward* of *England* mediation was accorded, in a marriage between his son *John*, and *Elizabeth* the Daughter of that Kingdom; whence arose a great friendship between *England*, *Scotland*, and *Holland*. And the *Flemings* suddenly breaking their League, by a Surprize of *Zealand*, by the Isle of *Walcbrin*, he subdued them so farr, with the loss of so many Knights, that he made 40 to possess and maintain his Conquests; which yet prospered not, when he for deflouring Count *Gerund's* Lady, was murdered in a Ditch, and the *Frizons* sent to the King of *Denmark* to be their Protector; especially when upon Count *John's* absence in *England* (*Floris* his son, and now the 20th Earl of *Holland* reigning) the Government of *Holland* was divided between the Faction of Count *Hedier* of *Clevis*, who governed North-*Holland*; of *Guy*, the Earl of *Henaul's* Brother, who possessed South-*Holland*; and of *Eerfold*, Surrogate to *Zirich*, Bishop of *Utrich*, who revived the old Quarrel about *Holland*, till King *John* with a mighty Fleet of his Father in Laws, the King of *Englands*

1297, defeated the *Frizons* twice with the Bishop, that had preached a 1000 years Pardon to every Person, that could kill a *Hollander*, rased *Mour Mount*, and settled the Faction at *Dort*: But dying suddenly 1300, and leaving his Wife childless, who returned to *England*, and married the Earl of *Oxford*, *Gillis Brecht* of *Amstel* seized and fortified *Amsterdam*: The Factions of *Scheirlingen*, and *Van Coepen* brake out in *Friezland*, and both maintained their *Franckises* and *Liberties* against the Emperours Lieutenant, *Albert*, D. of *Saxony*, who came to compose their differences, and in the *Inter regnum* to settle their Government, the Male Line of *Thierry* of *Aquitane* failing in *Floris* the fifth's son *John*, the Government fell to *John* Earl of *Henvant*, Nephew to *William* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Holland* by *Alix* his Sister; who now the 2 d Earl of *Holland* gave to his Brother *Guy* the Seigniories of *Amsterdam*, upon which he conferred many Freedoms, Rights, and Priviledges, with design to reduce Seignior *Rhenex* of *Zealand* to Reason with its assistance and (this is the first time that *Amsterdam* gave Law to *Zealand*;) .

who presumed upon the *Flemish* and Imperial assistance so far, as to overrun *Holland*; till *William* the 22th, Earl of *Holland*, *John* of *Hemault*'s son, with the Lord of *Humpstead*'s assistance reduced them, and with 320 Ships of *France*, confined *Guy* of *Flanders* to his own *Bruges*.

This good Earl *William*, as they called him, having married *Charles de valois* his Daughters Neece, to *Philip* the Fair of *France*, settled his Brother *John* of *Beaumont* in *Goud* and *Schoonborn*, and strengthened his Uncle *Guy* Bishop of *Utrecht*, by a Fort he raised at *Skellingwerf*, to bridle the unquiet *Frizons*; adding to *Holland* the Seigniories of *Amstel* and *Woerden* (while *Charles* the Fair of *France* was busie with the *Flemish*, and the Emperour *Lewis* of *Bavaria* as busie with the *Pope*) which he left to his son *William* the 23th Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*; who being allyed to *Edward* the 3^d King of *England*, troubled *France*, and brought the troublesome *West-Frizons* 1345 to Reason; and dying without lawful Issue, returned his Government to his Sister *Margaret*, then Empress and Wife to *Lewis* of *Lavaria*; who being confirmed
in

in the Earldom by her Husband, in a full Diet solemnly taking the Earldoms Homage, depute her son *William* under her Governour of *Holland*; who being defeated by the Bishop of *Utrecht*, and instigated by the *Holland* Faction of *Cabillaux* and *Hoecks*, falls out with his Mother, who (her Husband being dead) returned to the Government; and after various successes in four Battels with her son, gave it him, upon condition he should reduce *Utrecht* and its Bishoprick, which had troubled *Holland* with its pretensions for 260 years together as he did; but dying childless, left all to his Brother *Albert* of *Bavaria*, who put the Towns and Castles in good hands, reduced *Delf* and *Gelders*, built *Gildenburgh*-Castle to secure the Sluices: Weakned the *Frizons*, reduced *Utrecht*, defeated the *Frizons* again, brought the *Groeninge*ois to do Homage and Fealty: Forced the rebellious Lord of *Arleche* to an accord, married his 3^d Daughter *Margaret*, to *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, Earl of *Flanders* and *Artois*, by whom she had *Philip*, the good Duke of *Burgundy*, Earl of *Holland* and *Flanders*; and among many other children, *Joane*,
Dutch-

Dutchess of *Austria*, by whom came these Earldoms to the Emperour and the King of *Spain*.

After his death, *William of Bavaria* his son, and the 27th Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand* succeeded, who was much troubled with the Lords of *Arguel* father and son, and the Duke of *Gelders*, to whom they had resigned their Interest, until the Lord of *Arguel* being taken, discovered all the Conspirators, and particularly Count *Egmond*, who thereupon yielded up his strong Fort *Iselstein*, and retired, till *Jaqueline* of *Bavaria* succeeded her father *Albert*, the Factions called home *Egmond*, contrived to displace *Jaqueline*, and put in *Iohn* of *Bavaria*, and Bishop of *Leige* in her place, till the Pope dispensing with it, she is married to *Iohn* Duke of *Brabant*; by whose assistance she recovereth *Gornchem* of Count *Egmond*, persuades the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* to refuse *Iohn* of *Bavaria*, and his pretended Grant from the Emperour; (insomuch that he was glad to come to termes with her Husband, to hold some Lordships in Fee, and quit all his Titles and Pretensions;) who after his death, is declared
Earl

Earl of *Holland*, in right of his Wife; in whose right he subdueth the old Faction of *Cabillans* and *Hoeckins*, strengthneth *Harlem*, takes *Schoonhooen*, and brings the unhappy woman (who had married now four times) to declare *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* Governour of *Holland*; and after her death Earl; which Earldom she resigned to him in her life time, to ransom her 5th well-beloved Husband, the Lord of *Borselle* from his hand.

Philip the first, Duke of *Burgundy*, and 20th Earl of *Holland*, succeeding as right Heir by father and mother to the Government of *Holland*, helped the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* to chase the *Easterlings*, now Lords at Sea; in sign whereof they bear to this day, a little Besom atop of their Main-mast, to shew they had swept the Sea of all competitors 1431; and with much adoe, composed the Tumults raised in *Amsterdam*, *Harlem*, and *Leyden*, upon an intollerable imposition, by the Faction of the *Hooks* and *Cabellans*, whom at last he reconciled and awed, by the institution of a first President (the Earl of *Nassau*;) by promoting his Bastard *David* to the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*, by
sup.

suppressing the factious Family of *Brederode*: By his League with the *English*, and seasonable Resignation of his Government to his discontented son, the Earl of *Charolois*, during his sickness, who subdued the *Ligeois*, razed *Dirvant*, succeeded his Father and *Margaret*, Sister to *Edward* the 4th, King of *England* (in whose time printing was first invented at *Harlem*;) and as he had the name of warlike, so he goes on, bringing the tumultuous *Gantois* to his mercy, the mutinous Town of *Macklyn* to a Ransom, the *Leigeois* to a submission, notwithstanding that it was the *French Kings* Embassadour that had incited them to rebel, upon a promise of 30000 men at a months warning; for which neighbourly part, he was even with that King, by assisting the Duke of *Brittain* against him, and taking him Prisoner.

He resolves to ruine the House of *Brederode*, to which purpose he brings many of them to the Rack: He makes the sullen *Frizous* bring him white Paper, wherein he should write his own termes: He refuseth to answer King *Lewis* the 11th of *France* his Citation, 1470 to
Paris:

Paris : He brings that King to a Truce gets the Dukedom of *Gelders* resigned to him, defies the Emperour *Sigismund* at *Nevis*, and brought him to an advantageous Peace, prospering in all his undertaking ; but that against the pitiful *Swiss*, whose whole Countrey he said, was not worth the Bits of his Bridle , nor the Spurs of his Army.

After which he was slain at *Nantes*, leaving all his Dukedoms , Earldoms , and Lordships to his Daughter *Mary*, who, the King of *France* neglecting the marriage of the Dalphin to her, was Contracted according to former Treaties in her Fathers life time to *Maximilian* of *Austria*, the Emperour *Frederick's* Son ; by whom she had *Phillip*, Arch-Duke of *Austria* ; who undertaking the Government in her Right, after an Assembly held at *Bruges* reduced the revolted *Gelders*, settled such Governours in *Harlem*, *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, and elsewhere , as might over-awe *Egmond* , and the ancient Factions of *Hoecks* and *Cabillaux*, subdued *Utrecht* ; and the trajectings as Guardian to his son, *Philip* of *Austria* ; with whom he goeth , being chosen King of the *Romans* to
Hun.

Hungary 1411; leaving *Engelbert* Earl of *Nassau*, 4th Governour of the *Netherlands*, whom the Emperour assists in the settlement of the Government, the Pope seconding his *Temporal* Power, with his own *Spiritual*; who being hired by the distractions between *Holland* and *Flanders* about the Sea, resigned his Charge to *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*; who with his Master *Maximilian*, the K. of the *Romans* went into *Holland*, settling the Towns as they passed, making a Peace between them and the *Flemings*, and punishing the Mutiniers at *Hartem*, and *Alcmar*; Ruining the Factions by their own fears and jealousies, keeping under the *Friezons* and *Gelders* by a new Protestate, sent thither by the Emperour *Maximilian*, untill *Philip* the 2^d Arch-Duke of *Austria*, was by his Father *Maximilian* possessed of the *Netherlands* 1494, under whom the Duke of *Saxony* defeated the Factions of *Friezland* by pretended kindnesses; whereby he set them one against the other, while both delivered to him their strong Holds, which he made so good use of, that they appeal from him and his Son *George*, to the Emperour; who yet stood

stood by his Governour, who in return for his Masters kindness, brought them of *Friezland* (after some redress of grievances, by their Commissioners) to pay his Master the 21th penny of all their Estates, putting 6 men to govern there, while he reduced the *Groningois*, notwithstanding the Protection of the Earl of *Embden*, and the followers of Col. *Vyll* (about which time a child spake in *Holland* in the Mothers belly) and *Philip* of *Austria* being now King of *Castile*, dyed, and left *Charles* the 2^d of that name the 35th Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*, Lord of *Friezland*, Duke of *Burgundy* and *Lemburgh*, *Luxemburgh*, *Shiia*, *Corinthia*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Artois*, with many other Marquisates and Principalities; to which he added *Millain*, *Overysfel*, *Gruningen*, *Cambray*, and *Cambresis*: his Grandfather *Maximilian*, the Emperour being his Guardian, and his Aunt *Margaret* Dowager of *Savoy* his Governess; under whom *Ann* of *Burgundy*, that had recovered and walled in many lost Islands in *Zealand* dying; *Budneyen* was taken, and razed, the *Geldrois*, *Groeningois*, with the Earl of *Embden*, are conquered: Princee
Charles,

Charles taking the *Netherlands* into his own hands from the *Dutchess of Savoy*, and the *Duke of Saxony*, by the assistance of the *Lord of Iselsteen*; under whom he constituted 7 *Governours of Justice in Friezland*, when he went to *Spain* for that Crown upon *Ferdinand*, of *Arragen* his Grandfather, by his Mother side death, and to *Germany*, for that Empire upon his Grandfather *Maximilian's* decease; settling *Margaret of Austria*, Widow of *Castile*, and Dowager of *Savoy* the 37th *Governess of the Low Countries*; whose *Herring-busses* being seized by the *Danes*, they mutiny; seize *Newport* district *Friezland*, pretend Religion, and fly to the *Duke of Gelders*, until the Imperial Forces came down and awed them; inſomuch that *Groningen* yeelds to the Emperour, as did *Dam*, *Weddra*, *Coeruoelden*, *Huttem*; *Megen*, *Utrecht*, and most other places, the *Gelders* being not able to hold out against the Power of *Spain* and *Germany*.

Upon the Dowager of *Savoy's* death, *Mary*, Dowager of *Hungary*, and Sister to *Charles* the 5th, is the 40th *Governess of the Low-Countries*; under whom the
new

new Chancel was made between *Brussels* and *Antwerp* : the *Anabaptists* were discovered and banished ; the War betwixt the *Lubeckers* and the *Hollanders* was managed by *Vander-burch van Comper* ; and the new Haven at *Middleburgh* was begun 1536 ; and the notable surprize upon the *French* ships was acted in this manner :

There being a War between the *Hollanders* and the *French*, some *French* ships rid along their shore, snapping up their Vessels, and themselves sometimes in bed ; whereupon 50 tall *Dutchmen* well Armed, hearing of these ships, went in a *Hoy*, lying under Hatches, and covered with Sacks of Wool out of the *Mase* towards them, who boarded it ; but when they were busie about the Sacks of Wooll, they were entertained so rudely by those 50 men, with Fire-works and Granadoes, that they all fled, and left 6 ships Prizes to one *Hoy*, to be carried to *Delph* and sold.

Now likewise the Emperour brought the *Geldrois* to a muteny, that dismantled their Towns, razed their Forts, and laid the Faction open to their Sovereigns Power ;

wer ; who spoiled the Abettors of their Conspiracies , the *French* at Sea , and brought this unquiet People that rebelled every year for 527 years together to so good a temper , that they presented him at *Genoa* with 15000 *Florens* of Gold a Province, and quietly submitted to the Resignation he made of those Provinces to his Son at *Brussels* ; who now by the name of *Philip* the 2 d of *Spain*, and Lord of *Austria*, by *Emanuel Philibert* , Duke of *Savoy* his Viceroy, demanded of the *Netherlands* Supplies, for the payment of his Fathers debts ; who would allow him none, unless forsooth he allowed a Convocation of their general States ; and then but a moyety neither of what he demanded , and was necessary for his settlement.

And not onely so, but notwithstanding that he honoured their chief Nobility ; as the Lord *Horn*, *William* of *Nassau*, the Earl of *Egmont*, with the order of the Golden Fleece at *Brussels*, they created such fears and jealousies between the King and the Noblemen , that it was reported who were upon the refusal of the Tax designed for the Block, who for the
Rack,

Rack, and who for perpetual Imprisonment; insomuch as that there was a perpetual Feud between the Court and the Nobility, till the Government was dissolved, all things being represented to the worst; especially the Earls of *Egmont*, and *Lornes* carriage at the Truce between *France* and *Spain*, at *Bruges*, and at the Treaty between the same two Crowns at *Cambray*

Their King was yet so intent upon obliging them, that he appointed them a Council of State for matters of importance, as Peace, War, and Treaties with forreign Princes: A Privy-Council for Lawes, Pardons, Justice, &c. and a third Council for the Treasury; of which Councils they themselves were the major part, their most eminent Nobility being advanced, as the Earl of *Egmont*, Governour of *Flanders*, and *Artois*: The Prince of *Orange*, Governour of *Holland* *Zealand*, *Utrecht*; and afterwards of *Burgundy*, *Jo. de ligni* Earl of *Arenbergh*, Governour of *Friezland*, *Overyssel*, *Groning*, and *Leagen*; *Charles de Bunen*, Governour of *Gelderland*; and *Zuphten* the *Metmorencies*, and *Hornes* of their respective Provinces; all

all subject to *Margaret of Austria*, Dutchess of *Parma*, and Sister to the King of *Spain*; when the very first instance of the ungrateful mens Power, is a Petition to their Sovereign a Spaniard, himself to remove all Spaniards from the *Netherlands*.

A Petition the good King easily granted, though to the displeasure of many of his Courtiers, that had quitted their whole fortunes for employments, there diverting his very Army, which should have kept them in better obedience to his War in *Barbary*.

And when they had prevailed in that, they give out that the *spanish* Courtiers would be revenged of them, and that the chief Nobility of the *Netherlands*, the Subscribers to that Petition, were designed to ruine a Counsellor of *Spain* (it should seem a Pensioner of *Holland*) coming in great hast to the Earl of *Egmont*, the Lord *Horn*, and others at *Chest* in *Gaunt*, with news, that all those that consented to the Petition, for the removal of the Spaniard, the great Patron of the peoples Liberty, should be put to Death; when yet his Majesty parted from them
friend-

friendly, 26 Aug. 1357. recommending to them the maintenance of Religion, that general stay of Government; the finishing of the new River from *Antwerp* to *Brussels*, for the conveniency of Trade; the erection of *Doway* University, for the propagation of Orthodox Learning; and the impression of the Complutensian Bible, for the advancement of Religion; four excellent Designs; but so far envyyed by these undutiful people, that they suspected the last as a Plot (as if the Printing of the Bible were a stratagem against Religion,) and cryed out against the third, as a breach of their Liberties.

CHAP. II.

The Revolt of the Hollanders from their natural Allegiance 1564, and the management of that Revolt, till they became a Free State.

FOR you must know, that about this time these good People weary of their ancient Government, began to search for

for their old Charters, Priviledges, Bulls of favour, Customs; of which they pretended one was, That no Popish Seminaries, such as *Doway* was, should be built upon their Frontiers; another, That they should suffer no violence, forsooth their Kings must wear a Sword in vain; a third, That no persons should be admitted to Office, unless he swore to be faithful to the Prince and people; and a fourth, That they might meet and act without their King, but he could do nothing without them; and that if he presumed to do any thing otherwise, they were discharged of their Alleigance.

These, and other Moth-eaten Liberties belonging to the Dutchy of *Brabant*, if to any at all since the Contract with *Maximilian*, May 16. An. 1488, together with the jealousies about Religion, and the murmurings about the tenth Penny, when their King was onely intent upon the settling of their Government by that Tax, and the prevention of *Anabaptistical* outrages, such as that in *Munster*, by his Proclamation against turbulent Innovaters, were alledged first against the Inquisition, which yet *Mary*, Dowager of *Hun-*

Hungary, lately regent graciously suspended upon their Petition at *Antwerp*, That she should not spoil their Trade, by her over-much zeal for Religion.

And now they had got that surmize of the Inquisition into the multitudes heads, every thing the King did, was termed the introducing it; for his Majesty no sooner (observing that the four Bishops of *Cambrey*, *Arras*, *Tournay*, and *Utrecht* were unable to oversee effectually the 17 large Provinces of *Belgium*;) set up 14 new Bishops by the Pope (*Paul* the Fourth's) Order, and Cardinal *Granvill's* solicitations, than they declaim against them as so many new Inquisitors, and their respective Prebends, as so many assistants in Persecutions; insomuch that the Earl of *Egmont* their Admiral, finds out another Charter, wherein it was declared, That the Ecclesiastical estate could not be enlarged without their consent, and dispatcheth some Burgemasters, with complaints against dead Trade, and new Bishops to *Spain*; where observing the Kings resolution to assert his Government against these popular surmizes, they remonstrate that his Majesty did ill to act

without the concurrence of the Lords, the States; and at their return home raised such Tumults and discontents, as might give opportunity to the Lords to meet; an opportunity they imbraced, wherein they unanimously agreed to a *manifesto* of the state of the Countrey, to be delivered to *Margaret Dutchess of Parma* their Governess, containing first, That the King was misled by ill Counsellors. Secondly, That Cardinal *Granvill* the principal Person the King relied on, should be removed; as their Declarations sent by *Montigni* and others, *Aug. 16. 1562. March 11. 1563. into Spain:* out of their Assemblies, which the Tumults made necessary for the good Governess to call too frequently; out of which some Lords, to palliate their Ambition, desired to be dismissed; to which his Majesty returns gracious Answers, whereat they pretended dutiful submission, while they made their combination effectual; which they had no sooner done, than they tyre the Governess with her Assistant the Cardinal, with their debates and divisions in all Meetings, that he retires to *Spain*; and they raise Tumults

mults at *Harlem*, stop the Courts of Justice at *Antwerp*, make a breach with *England* 1564, that made to the great prejudice of their poor people, who improved the Commotions, for a whole year together.

In a word, such was the apprehensions and fears that were wrought in the people, that *Groningen*, *Leeuwarden*, *Duenter*, and *Ruremond*, do violence to their Bishops and Clergy; *Ourwaxgen* Abbey is robbed; all the Clergies Power and Jurisdiction is questioned; matters are aggravated on both sides to dangerous debates, notwithstanding the gracious Answer his Majesty vouchsafed Count *Egmont*, Count *Horne*, the Lord of *Brederode*, and others upon their respective addresses to the Court of *Spain*, in behalf of that unquiet people.

Whereupon his Majesty thought good to settle Religion, as he did by his own and the Dutchess of *Parmaes* Letters; which the *Grandeess* opposed, with the bare consideration of the present Commotions, though all the World knew they were the Authors of those Commotions; as appeared upon the very first

publication of the Kings Letters, touching the Council of *Trent*; when there were Libels (the fore-runners of Sediti-
on) contrived by a great Lord, contain-
ing Complaints and Exhortations, in the
name of the people to the Noblemen,
about their Priviledge; and the Kings
breach of promise scattered up and down
in three or four streets of *Antwerp*. where-
in (amongst other things) they directed
the *Grandees*, to cite the King to the Im-
perial Chamber about breach of Promise,
and the infringement of their Liber-
ties.

This bold Libel, and other false re-
ports (of which this one, to incense and
injealous the Nobility was most malici-
ous, viz: That the King of *Spain* should
say, that it was but folly to busie them-
selves with Frogs, they must first fish for
the great *Salmos*; meaning *Horne* and
Egmont) brought the *Netherlanders* to an
expostulation with their Sovereign, why
he should decree any thing concerning
them, without their consent.

And a popular Tumult against these
four Points, The Inquisition, The new Bi-
shop, The entertainment of the Council
of

of *Trent*, and The decay of Trade : Inſo-
 much that moſt of the chief Noblemen,
 the Prince of *Orange* , the Marqueſs of
Bergen, the Earles of *Egmont*, *Horne*, *Hock-*
ſtrate, the Lord of *Brederode*, met with the
 Male-content Princes of *France* and *Ger-*
many , under the pretence of an enter-
 tainment at *Breda* and *Hockſtrate* , where
 they heightned one anothers animoſities
 to that degree of diſcontent , as produ-
 ced a private League among themſelves,
 and a Publick *Maniſeſto* of the ſtate of the
 Provinces , by *Francis Baldwyn* an Out-
 lawed , but cunning Perſon ; they ſent
 for (and conſulted) out of *France* :
 wherein, among other matters, it was ex-
 preſſed,

1. That the Mind could not be for-
 ced, and that the Conſcience ſhould be
 free.

2. That Religion conſiſted not in out-
 ward Ceremony , but in the inward Per-
 ſwaſion.

3. That the King ſhould hear every
 mans perſwaſion, and endeavour to con-
 vince them.

4. That the Scripture ſhould decide
 Controverſies.

5. That every peaceable man should be allowed free exercise of Religion, whatsoever might be his perswasion; because all the World could not hinder a Religion that is of God.

6. That several abuses in the Church, whereat the people were offended, should be reformed.

7. That the King should think none could be true to him, that was not faithful to God.

8. That the Masters of the most useful Trades, and most large Stocks in the Nation, would desert it upon the first settlement of the Ecclesiastical Government, to enjoy the Liberty of their Consciences; and go to *Embsen*, *France*, and *England*, with whom likewise [the best Souldiers and Gentlemen would take this occasion to withdraw.

9. That the strength of Kings, is the love of their Subjects; whereof the most considerable are they of the Religion, for Birth, Interest, Parts, Estates, Prudence, and Learning.

10. That it is no new thing to tolerate divers Religions, the danger of a Countrey proceeding not from private
Opi-

Opinions, but from secret Passions and Interests ; which together with the noise made of trouble and War, which they pretended most to fear, who most promoted them, put the discontented Nobility assembled at the Prince of *Parma*'s marriage at *Brussels*: And afterward at *St. Traden*, after a Declaration how much pity it was , that so populous a Countrey should be ruined by evil Counsellors, upon a resolution to Petition his Majesty, in the name of the people, for their ancient Rights and Liberties, and for the further prosecution of the affairs ; to enter to mutual Oaths, to stand by one another , that what wrong was done to any one, should be done unto all ; a Confederacy that gratified the Hopes of many , improved the Fears of more , and disturbed the Minds of all men, altering the very Face of the Government, the King and Church being awaked to a resolution and Rigour on the one hand, and the People to a Fury and Madness on the other ; it being among other matters bruited abroad, that the Duke of *Brunswick* should Levy 10000 German Horse , to reduce them to sub-
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jection ;

jection ; which, together with the *French* suggestion of their approaching desolation, and the *German* Princes aggravation of their Slavery, when all their neighbour Countreys were free , and they were themselves Members of the Empire, and so should enjoy the priviledges of the Pacification at *Passau*; adding, that their Kingdom was Elective, and that upon six such Articles as their King had broken : That by the *Feodau* Law, that King, their Lord, had forfeited his Right to his Fee, by felonious aſtings on their goods and lives, and many more unſeemly allegations in Private diſcourſe, and Publick Paſquils , encouraged the Contrivers of this diſturbance , to Commiſſionate Agents to remonſtrate the caſe of the Provinces in the Imperial Diet, then at *Aufſpurg*, before *Maximilian* the Emperour ; and when the Governers had offered ſo much reaſonable moderation , as prevailed with the more modeſt part of the Knights of the Order, and other Noblemen ; interceding likewise very zealouſly with his Maſteſty of *Spain* , for the confirmation of it, the People are taught to proteſt againſt their Governours proceed-

ceedings, as to compliance with the Governess and his Majesty, in their four seditious Petitions to the King and State; which were no more than so many sawcy Menaces what would follow, if they were not gratified in their Propositions, that were not so much vouchsafed the honour of a perusal; as were not the other unmannerly Remonstrances of Gaunt, Bruges, Ypre, Hondtschoon, about the decay of Trades and Handicrafts; and those of *Flanders* about Liberty of Religion, carried on in a most Tumultuous and Riotous manner, by a Rabble of *Geux* or Beggars, as my Lord *Barlement* called them; upon which appellation they coyned Meddals with the Kings Picture, on the one hand a Wallet, and a Dish on the other, with this Inscription, *Faithful to God and the King, even to bear the Wallet*; and presented a rebellious Petition by the Lord of *Brederode*, to which the unquiet people would take no answer, but an allowance for all their factious Assemblies for the time past, and a full Liberty to their Consciences for the time to come; with security that all matters should be hereafter transacted, with

the consent of the *Estates*. Yea, and notwithstanding as candid and satisfactory a return as could be expected; the Gentlemen of the Confederacy, as they were called, fearful of the consequences of their Seditions and Mutinies, exasperated the people with strange Letters, bearing Date *An. 1615*, which they discovered; threatening them and their Adherents with extremities, intimating the mighty Sea and Land preparations; which enflamed the Countrey into a general sedition and combustion, that provoked the Government to Rigour on the one hand, and incensed the Populacy to Tumults on the other: The chief Conspirators judge the humour so high, that they might work upon it; and to that purpose order an Assembly amongst themselves for the Government: An Assembly, I know not whether more ridiculous, as wherein some were attired in Fryars Gray, others carried Foxes-tails in their Hats, others carried Dishes and goods like Beggars, their servants crying *God save the Eeggars*: Or more dreadful, all being rude and unruly; which yet the Princess invited civilly to *Arschor* and

and *Duffel*, the one 6 Leagues, the other 3 from *Antwerp*; where a daring Petition is delivered to the Earl of *Egmont* and other Grandees; who under pretence of acting for the Governess, betrayed her, insisting on the very same things in their Harangues, that the Rabble did in their Petitions; yea and enrolling underhand formidable Levies, under pretence of their securities about *Villevoord*, while *Antwerp* was in a Combustion, by the Faction of *Brederode*; who raised Forces for the Liberty of the Subject, on the one hand, as the Earls of *Megen* and *Arenberg* drew up Forces for the Kings Prerogative on the other: The Prince of *Orange* taking this opportunity to seize the Government of the Place, as Seditious Preachers did to usurp the Pulpits of it; the Magistrates being jealous and distrustful of the Populacy, and the Populacy of the Magistracy; and all afraid of the 1200 newly levyed there.

Which general distemper, being not a little improved, by the approaches of the Duke of *Brunswick's* Army to the Borders; they rescue some Prisoners in a Mutiny, and create such fears and jealousy-

lousies touching the Confederate Gentlemen (as they were termed,) that they insist upon Assurance and Security:

The Ministers dissensions and disputes come to Tumults, the Sectaries (under which name all discontents were shrowded) preach and hear in Armes, upon pretence of Letters intercepted, that the Droissard had 3000 men inrolled, with Cartloads of Arms, to Massacre all those of the Reformation, upon the Ringing of a Bell: A suggestion that enraged the Multitude to cast off the Princes and the Earl of Egmont's Government (who indeed underhand encouraged them) to break Images, and all Church Utenfils to counterfeit, and act the Preachers; to disturb all Church-meetings with their Tumultuous cry *Vive le Gueux*; which so lighted the Governesse to deal plainly with his Majesty, That the Prince of Orange, the Earls of Egmont, Horne, and Hoochstrate, had betrayed the Government, which nothing but his Presence, and an Army could settle: Though in the mean time she was so much a woman, as to dissemble her fears, and enter to a solemn promise of Protection of the
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Confederates ; which had accorded the differences for the present , but that the Prince of *Conde*, Admiral *Coligni*, and other noble Protestants of *France* interposed their jealousies of that accord , with fair overtures of assistance : Whereupon the Seditious keep in , and engage some of the Kings Forces ; whom the Earl of *Egmont* sent on purpose to widen the difference to an irreconcilableness , to provoke them upon pretence of secret Instructions, they said were given to the Kings Officers, to murder them at the League, and turn the Provinces to an absolute Monarchy, in two most bitter Letters of *Francisco de Allanas* the Spanish Agent in the Court of *France* , to the Lady Governels ; directing the cutting off of the Kings leaders of the Sedition ; meaning *Orange* , *Egmont* , &c. one by one very privately, and so exemplarily, that the Rebellion it self may be odious to all Christendom : And concluding that the Riot could not be without the Intelligence and Supports of some Great men, and namely of those three that carries so good a shew , meaning *Orange*, *Egmont*, and *Horne*.

Passages da ed Aug. 1566 ; which with the intimation of seizing the Marquess of *Berghes*, and the Baron of *Montigny* in *Spain*, of chusing *De Alva* Governour ; and many more sent to *Egmont* from his Brother *Montigny* then in *Spain*, amazed the Nobility into an Assembly Oct. 3. at *Duremond*, where the Resolutions were so high for a Defensive War, and the natural way of opposing Force with Force, that they break up in discontent, Arm themselves, seize several strong Holds, and upon assurance of the War-like Preparations in *Spain*, Alarm the excellent Governesse to Arms.

C H A P. III

The Hollanders War against their own Sovereign begins.

VAlenciens of *Henault*, a place very Zealous for the free exercise of Religion, *Cambresis*, *Haysel*, *Mastricht*, and many other Towns, refused the Kings Garisons ; till forced by a greater Power, after the Decollation of the
Her-

Herlins Father and Son, with other Ring-leaders of the Revolt, the reducing whereof, staggered the Faction to humble supplications to his Majesty; who by the mediation of some Princes of *Germany* for liberty of Conscience, for which, fears and jealousies upon their late defeats having divided their Leaders they offered three Millions of *Florens*, an ostentation of their riches, as the Spanish Council judged it, rather than an Argument of their submission: But in vain, the Dutchess forbidding the Confederates any approach to her Court, and attaching all Passes, Forts, strong Holds, while the Reformers spend 6 Months in Petitions, Remonstrances, Replies, and Protestations, watching a fair opportunity to appear; (especially against the new Oath upon that occasion introduced) which they *had* upon the Edict; That the Confederates, and all their Adherents, should appear before the Governess within 30 dayes, upon pain of being declared Rebels: when those that fled not to *England*, took the Field in Troops, now desperate, under the Seignior of *Tbolouse*, who hovered about

Ans.

Antwerp; but disowned by the Prince of Orange, till he was surprized at *Austermeel*; where 1590 were slain, and excluded the Town of *Antwerp*, being it self in an uproar for two days; but with so little success, that the Confederacy seemed to be broken; the Lord of *Brederoode* and his followers, being commanded 5 miles out of *Amsterdam*, with a severe injunction to behave himself there so, as to give the Governess or his Majesty no further cause of discontent; an injunction the Burgemasters of *Amsterdam* took so ill, that they guarded their dear Lord by Hundreds, protested against the present proceedings; especially when the Prince of Orange, with a formidable retinue of Gentlemen, retired in discontent; first to besiege his Town of *Breda*, and then to his Country of *Nassau*, advertising the confederate Gentlemen, to prepare themselves for flight or resistance; and leaving this with the Earl of *Egmont*, who met him to take his leave at *Willebrouke*; viz.: That seeing he would not resolve with him and others, to stop the entry of the Duke of *Alva* into the *Netherlands*, as it had been

pro-

propounded in their Assembly at *Druremond*, he should be the Bridge whereon the Spaniards would first march, to plant their Tyranny in these parts.

With which words, *Brederode*, whose word was, *God save my soul and my Honour*, with the other Confederates retired into forreign Parts, save that a Party made Head at *Vianen* two or three days; where they, and all their Confederates were defeated, *Antwerp*, *Amsterdam*, and all other places yeelding to *Mansfield* and his *Walloons*, who Levelled their Gates, and reduced them to an absolute subjection to the King of *Spain*, and *Ferdinando de Alvarez*, Duke of *Alva*; not a Confederate appearing, but either in Prison, on the Scaffold, or in Beggars habit, truly *Geux* now: so dreadful a thing it is to meddle with them that are given to change, for sudden is the ruine of them both.

He that is of a rebellious spirit, a cruel Messenger shall be sent to him: And such was the Duke of *Alva*, with 8638 Foot, and 1200 Horse, mustered June 2. 1567, at a place called *Rhethees* in *Piedmont*, between *Germany*, *France*, and *Spain*,

Spain, and Marched in three Squadrons into *Holland*; where the report of them no sooner arrived, than the *French*, the *Switz*, and the *Genevians*, were by the Confederates allarmed to a dreadful posture of defence: Especially considering that the Duke advanced his Power and his March both together, improving his 8000 to 32000 men. and as the Confederates gave out, looked sternly on all, even moderate Persons, saying (upon the approach of *Egmont*) as they reported, *Behold that great Lutheran*: A word that was laid hold of to enjealous the whole Nation, quartering his Souldiers round about him, as one that designed that disorder: a fair occasion to make the *Netherlands* an absolute Monarchy: setting up a Council of Twelve, instead of the Council of State, and acting with a full power to dispose of all places, Civil, and Military; to judge of all Cases, Publick, or Private; no respect being had to the Priviledges, Customs, Lawes, Jurisdctions, or Appeals of that Countrey in former times; which he managed so severely, that Executions and Banishments swept away half the Countrey; the

the Keys of most Towns were taken, the Gates of several Cities were taken down, the Earls of *Egmont* and *Horne* (the most eminent subscribers of the late undutiful Petition) were Imprisoned, Count *Charles* of *Mansfield*, and many others escaped, the former Garrisons were displaced.

New Citadels were built, whereof the most eminent at *Antwerp*, on the one side of the Suburb called *Kiel*, along the River, compassed in with five mighty Bulwarks, and every one defended by a Cavalier or Mount; and all things were settled so well, that there was a Monument set up for the Duke with this Inscription, *Ferdinando Alvarez de Toledo, Alba Duci Philippi 2di, Hispan regis apud Belgas Præfecto, quod extinctâ seditione, rebellibus pulsâ, Religione procuratâ, justitiâ cultâ, Provincias pace firmavit; Regis optimi fidelissimo ministro politum — Jongelingi opus ex ære Captivo.*

That the Duke spared half his Forces under the Earl of *Aremberge*, for the *Guises* assistance against the Reformers, that he seized the Prince of *Orange*, his eldest son; the Earl of *Herren* at *Lo-vain*;

Louain; whence he was sent to Spain, till 1575.

He cited the Prince himself, who answered his Citation at large.

He sentenced the *Netherlands* in the Inquisition for seditious Heresies 1568, and had his Sentence confirmed in *Spain* the same year he razed the place of *Culenberge*, where the Council of State used to meet; setting up a Pillar in the midst of the Ruine with this Inscription, *Regnante Philippo 2do, Cath. Hist. Regis in his suis inferioribus Germaniæ regionibus, Gubernanti Vero Ferdinando Alvar. de Toledo Alba Duce, &c. Florenti, de Palant quondam domum solo æquaris, sancitum est, ob execrandam memoriam repetita, in eâ conjunctionis adversus Religionem Eccl. Cath. Rom. regiam Majestatem, & ipsas regiones Anno 1568. 5. Cal. Junii.*

He proceeded in the Process against the Prince of Orange; in the midst of which great actions, some fugitive Gentlemen that had taken refuge in Cloysters, designed with some Horse and Foot, they corresponded with, to surprize the Duke at his devotion, between *Brussels*, and the Cloyster of *Groenendale* in So-

men-

men wood: The Prince of Orange Prints his Justification against Slanderers, The Earl of Hoochstraten produced Five Articles, drawn out of the Priviledges of Brabant, either belonging to the Golden-fleece, or contained in the Joyous entry, to impeach the proceedings against him and the Prince of Orange.

The Elector Palatine of the Rhine stops the Duke of Alvarez's money, under pretence, that the Merchants that conveyed it, payed not the accustomed duties.

The Emperour and the Princes interpose in the behalf of Orange a Prince of the Empire.

That Prince, and his Brother, Lodowick of Nassau, arm with this Motto, *Recuperari aut mori*; resolving to distract the Duke de Alva, with several attempts upon many places at once; but unsuccessfully; the Lord of Villers, with his 3000 French Protestants being defeated in their design upon Ruremond in Gelderland, upon the Mase, as Seigneour Coquevil with his 1100 Fugitives was at St Valiers, in the mouth of the River Some; onely Count Lodowick vanquished, Count Aremberge, with the overthrow of 3000 men, May 24,
1568,

1568, whom the Governour revenged on the best Gentlemen of the Revolt that came to his hand, not sparing the Earls of *Horn* and *Egmont*; who after a due Process against them, were beheaded June 5th, 1568.

The Barons, *Montigni* and *Berghen*, who died in *Spain*, attainted for their lives and goods in the *Netherlands*; a severity imparallel'd, yet not able to repress the Insolencies of the Factious *Dutch*, who now pretend themselves desperate, and cry, No man was safe, and so madly joyn with Count *Lodowick* of *Nassau's*, *Germans*, (till they were becalmed with the Imperial Interdict) to besiege *Groningen*; whence *De Alva* quickly forced them, with their shattered Colours: in some of whom, they carried *Pelicanes*, in others, the *Roses* of *England*; from whose Queen they looked for all their succour: In others this device, *Pro Lege, Rege, & Grege*, along the *Mase*; about which they took in some small Garisons, and might have taken more; yea, and overthrown *Don Fred.* the Dukes son, 4000 *Harquebusiers*, had not the *Landtsknechts* (as before) when they should fight cried *Ghelt, Ghelt,*

Ghelt: till the Duke himself (who was strongly intrenched every night) pursued them by day into *France*; where (the French King promises failing, and the Rebels mutyning among themselves; now they were already weary of the war) they resolve for *Germany* now out of order too; the discontented French Nobility joyning with them, and the Prince of *Orange*, declaring, That such undutiful persons as set on any Designs, save the Liberty of the Countrey, and their Consciences, of what perswasion soever they were, should be enrolled among his mortal Enemies.

In *Germany* they lodge themselves, till the Queen of *England* being disobliged by the Duke of *Alva*, about money she had taken of some Merchants (though the Duke pretended it his,) for her private use upon Interest, interdicted all trade with *Holland*, making *Hamburg* the Staple for Cloth; when the Prince of *Orange*, with his unquiet followers, assisted the French Protestants, as *De Alva* (with his well-disciplined Regiments) did the French King; both Parties for translating the Wars out of their own Coun-

Cowntrey : The Garison at *Valencianes* mutiny against the Earl of *Lodron*, an *Italian*; but being drawn out by fair words and pay, are cut off by two Regiments of Spanish Horse, that surrounded them at their Muster in *Bourgethout* near *Antwerp*.

Such as could not escape out of the *Netherlands*, drew together in the Woods by Land; and those that did, took to *Pyracies* at Sea: Both these took *Briel* a convenient Harbour on the *Hollanders* side, and agreed for *Dover*, as fit a place on the *English*, and improved themselves incredibly upon the discontents in the Cowntrey, at the *New-floud* on *All Saints* day 1570, that swept away their Towns: And the new Taxes (the 10th, 20th, and 100th peny levied by Soldiers upon the very Clergy themselves) that carried away their Estates, especially at *Utrecht*, where many Orders, Answers, Replies, Duplies, and Writings passed; but all decided by a Garison of *Veteranes*, sent thither, that made a shift to perswade the troublesome Town, that they had forfeited all their Estates, by their connivance at the Image-breakers, with
other

other Incendiaries and their Adherents; and at *Brussels*, where neither Bakers, nor Brewers would either bake or brew upon the new Impost; insomuch, that all *Hollanders* turning Pyrates under *Will. Earl vander Alarch*, and forbidden Harbour on the *English* Coast, with 40 Sail, most Fly-boats, sailed from *Dover* towards *North-Holland*:

In their way whither, they took 2 rich Ships, the one of *Antwerp*, the other of *Biscay*; and spoiled other men of War before *Amsterd. Enchuesen*, and in the *Mase*; drowning *Eoslules* Forces before the *Briel*, who came to encounter them: they deal underhand with the *Flushingers*, inhabiting the next Sea Town to *Briel* (notwithstanding the Dukes Agents cunning, who made a Breach in their Wall, under pretence of fortifying it, cloyed their Cannon, opened their Sluices, and counterfeited their Keys) to keep out the *Spaniards*, as they did with the Villages of *Coukirke*, the Inhabitants of *Daventer*; and that not unsuccesfully, since *Zealand* prospered in its Pyracies so well, that their Captain *Worst*, with seven ships, had beaten the *Spaniards* with 30; and being

assisted from *England* and *France*, entred
Lavers, chased 7 Spanish ships thence to
Tergoes, and with one ship, kept 6 *Middle-*
burgh Boiers (or little ships) in their
 Harbour; Count *Lodowick* of *Oraney*
 prospering no less with his *French* Male-
 contents by Land, surprizing many in
Henault (in this manner: Twelve of his
 men as Merchants lodging in Town, and
 finding that the Porter would open the
 Gates for money at any time of Night,
 went out at 1. a Clock in the Morning,
 killed the Porter, seized the Keys, let the
 Prince (who attended without) into
 Town, crying out Liberty, liberty is given
 you by the P. of *Orange*, to free you from
 the 10th penny, and from all the D. of *Al-*
wa's exactions;) shutting up *Middleburgh*;
 taking 30 Boats at *Broome-Creek*; forcing
 the Island *Zuytbeaoland*; attempting most
 of the great Towns of *Flanders*; seizing
 all ships whatever: Especially the Duke
 of *Medina Celie's* great Navy, wherein he
 came to assist and succeed the Duke *De*
Alva, working upon the humours of the
 Sea-faring men of *Enchuese* (a well-
 peopled, and a conveniently scituated
 Town, belonging to *West-Friezland* up-
 on

on the South Sea) to withstand the *Spaniards*, and defend their Town by their own Burgers; where *Johnson* and *Peter-son* were so stubborn and troublesome, that they said it should cost them their black heads, before any *Spaniard* (there become a hated name) should enter there with his Ten penny Order; and one *Bieriche* a Brewer did the feat, beating a Drum so long in the King of *Spain's* name, that they had got strength enough to exclude him, the pretence of opposing Spanish Garrisons, took in the Towns of *Alcmor*, *Horne*, *Edam*, and *Medembly*, and in a manner all *Holland* possessed by the Earl of *March*, *Doitkom*, *Donsburgh*, and all *Zuphten*, by the Earl of *Sheerenbergh*, with *Harderwicke*, *Elbruch*, and *Hattem* in *Gelders*, *Goot*, *Oldeel*, and *Campen* in *Overysel*, *Speuke*, *Bolswort*, and *Franeke* in *Friezland*; and the jealousies raised between *De Alva*, and the Duke of *Medina Cæli* weakned all undertakings, onely the Government had this advantage, that the Seditious were raw and undisciplined, the Multitude fickle and unsettled, the *French* succours heady and incontrollable, *Mons*, and other places

were untenable; wherefore notwithstanding the Prince of *Orange* his plausible Declaration for the natural necessity of self-defence, in the preservation of their Religion and Liberty.

His Army mouldereth away in discontent. 1200 *Landtskneghts*, 500 *Reisters*, 2500 *Burgers* onely resolving to stand by him, in the defence of *Mechlin*, the Prince being afraid every minute of being delivered up by his Followers.

Mons yeelds upon Articles, *Maklyn* is sacked, and ransomed, as was *Zuphten*, *Nairden*, *Parendam*, and *Harlem*; all deserted by the Confederates, now amazed, and retyring to *Germany* and other places, upon the Duke *D' Alvae's* success at *Mons*, and his severity in other places; onely at Sea they did great mischief, burning ships in *Middleburgh*, and most other Havens, and blocking up the *Spanish* Power within their Land; his Sea-Forces being so battered, that he was forced to lie at Anchor before *Antwerp* most part of the year 1573, and look on his undutiful Subjects, Lording no less at Sea, than he himself at Land; spoiling many passages with sunk Boats full of
Stones;

Stones; building strong Holds upon the Mear of *Harlem*; whereabout sailed an 100 sail of ships, borrowed by the Prince of *Orange* from *England*, *France*, *Sweden*, and *Holland*; to three and thirty men of War; and three Galliaffes, the *Amsterdam* men had equipped for the King of *Spain*: Which going to strengthen *Middleburgh*, were sorely battered between the *Ramkins* and *Flushing*; at the same time that the *Zealanders* made 1300 men to surprize and burn the Castle of *Soabergh*, between *Flushing* and *Middleburgh*, with the Island and Town of *Tolon*, by the intelligence conveyed by two tame Pigeons: A success that lasted not long, the Princes mixed Fleet being defeated the 28th of *May*, with the loss of one and twenty ships; and the *Sluce*, *Mase*, *Harlem*, *Meer*; and all the Coast being so entirely subject to the Spanish Navy, that it gave Law to all *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* ships on that Coast.

Till free Trade being Proclaimed by the Prince of *Orange*, for *French*, *English*, *Scottish*, *Germanes*, and *Easterling* Merchants; and the *Flushingers* being told that they must fetch their pay out of the

Spanish Prizes in the Road of *Amuyden*, several *Biscay* ships and Convoys between *Amsterdam* and *Utrecht* were seized; the Artillery on the Dike of *Ramekins* was surprized; and the Dike it self between *Blushing* and *Ramekins* (being of great conveniency) was fortified; while alas *Ramekins* likewise being taken, in the mean time the Prince his long-promised conquests are defeated, and the *Harlem*, after 3: weeks hardship, yeeld to the mercy of their Besiegers; against whom, these Watermen were most fortunate at Sea, being better acquainted with those untoward Coasts than their Enemies; and likewise more vigilant, active, and industrious, and much assisted from *Germany*, *France*, and *England*, and the Merchants of *Holland*; whence the Proverb, That the Duke of *Alva*, during his Government, had made the Merchants and Mariners of *Holland* Soldiers; The Neat-herds of *Spain*, *Hidalgos*, i.e. Gentlemen; The *German* Soldiers, Bribers; The *Wal-loons* Theeves; (who were wont to be good men) Gentlewomen, and honest Virgins, Strumpets, and Whores; and Bawds, Ladies and Gentlewomen.

Info-

Inſomuch, that reſuſing the Empe-
rours mediation for peace, they ſurprized
Geertruydenbergh, Rally the ſhips of *West-
Frieſland*, *Enchuyſen*, *Monkſkindam*, and
the *Waterlands*; to defeat the thirty ſhips
of *Amſterdam*, and lodge ſome French and
English between *Delph*, *Kotterdam*, the
Hague, and *Leyden*, to ſuccour thoſe pla-
ces and the *Maſeland ſluice*; to counte-
nance the erection of a Fort at the Head
of the Chanel of *Middleburgh*, and take
in *Komerspael*.

Which Particulars, with the Mutinies
(begot by the *Hollanders*, the beſt at it in
the World) in his Army, forced the D.
Alva and his Son to Spain; Don *Lewis
de Requiſcens* ſucceeding in his charge
and misfortunes: and ſeeing *Middle-
burgh* and the great Fleet appointed to
relieve it, vanquiſhed before his eyes;
being then upon the great Dike of *Ber-
ghen*, by the miſcarriage of his Letters
and directions; which yet was recompen-
ced with the overthrow of Count *Lodo-
wick* of *Naffau*, and his motley Troops
of English, French, and German male-
contents; among whom was *Chriſtopher*
the Elector Palatine's Son at *Monkerbeyd*,

after they had raised the Siege of *Leyden*.

Which was no sooner over, than *Campigni*, with some other Dutchmen, raised a muteny among the *Spaniards*, which neither Priests nor Jesuites could pacifie; they crying, as the *Landtsknechts* used to do, That they would have *Ghelt*, *Ghelt*, and no Preachment upon the Electors Interest; and *Todo*, *Todo Dineros*, *y non Pulabras*, That is, Money (they meant their Arrears for the dead and living) and no words.

And *Dineros Todo*, i. e. Money, and at a Mutiny, that cost *Antwerp* 400000 *Gilders*; while the *Zealanders* took 15 men of War before their very faces, while the *Spaniards* were intent upon the two Forts they designed upon either Bank of the River *Mase*, beneath *Gorrechom*; and lost in the Watry and Marsh-Countrey, about *Aster*, *Delf*, *Wormer*, *Ryp*, *Graft*, *Purmerend*, and *Ulpendam* in *West-Friesland*, and *Waterland*; insomuch that the *Spaniards* seemed very inclinable to a peace; as seemed by their overtures to the Prince of *Orange*.

Which yet the States refused, as appears

pears by their sawcy Petition, becoming Subjects that submitted only with their swords in their hands ; and their cutting the Dike, and raising all the Sluices, saying that they had rather have a spoiled Countrey , than have lost one, to prevent the taking of *Leyden* ; after which, many other Towns had followed, with their resolution to live and die with the Prince of *Orange*.

With which resolution, they kept *Leyden* (in so great extremity, as to coyn Paper-money; upon which was inscribed, *Hec Libertatis ergo*) for 11 months, defeating the Spaniards ships about *Leyden* with stratagems and wiles, and keeping the Passages open for Supplies, till *Octob.* 3d.

It was after a months famine strangely relieved, and quitted by the Spaniards; and the Prince coming thither himself to see it fortified, charitably recruited it by the Neighbours collections, as a place that had cost the *Hollanders* a Million of Gold, the Prince of *Orange's* two Brothers, and a Cofin, all three Princes of the Empire.

Whereupon their Sovereign offered

(with the intercession of the Emperour *Maximilian*) very gracious Propositions of peace, which could not be accepted; in regard (as the Earl of *Switzenburgh* observed at *Breda* where they traded) the Rebls could not trust their Sovereign; as indeed no security can satisfie men guilty of Treason against their Prince; and therefore he that draweth his sword against his Prince, must throw away the scabbard, and never be reconciled to him; it being reasonable that a disloyal Person, should not think his Sovereign would be true to him, when he hath been so perfidious to his Sovereign.

But the Treaty at *Breda* 1575 was not a little reputation to the men of the Revolt; who being hitherto esteemed but turbulent Boulseus, are now respected as just Enemies; in which capacity, to preserve their Lives, Wives, Children, Goods, and what was dearer than all these, their Religion (they are their own words;) they bethink themselves of a Protector, and

1. They propound the Empire, which they laid aside as too much divided in it self.

2. *France*

2. *France*, which yet they waved as perfidious to them of the Religion, in the Massacre at *Paris*, and exhausted by their own civil Wars.

In this extreamity the distressed States by five Commissioners humbly submit themselves unto the *Q* of Englands Protection: Or if necessity so required, to acknowledge her for their Princess and Sovereign; issued from the Earls of Holland and Zealand, by the Lady Philippa, Daughter to William the third of that name, Earl of Henault and Holland, &c.

Which the wise Queen entertained not immediately, to prevent the jealousies of Neighbour Princes; but

1. Received their Exiles to her Harbour and Countrey.

2. Mediated for peace, with a Protestation, that upon refusal she would succour them.

3. Gave them leave to leavy men, and buy Ammunition in *England*. And

4. Supplied them with money upon security, while the Spaniards mutiny for want of it.

The King of *Spain* breaks in the Merchants debts 14 Millions of Duckets, the

Pope

Rope dispensing with, and nulling all his Bonds and Obligations.

The chief Commander, *Don Lewis*, with his Marshal *Vitells*, dye.

All the Countrey is up against the King of *Spains* intollerable Impositions surprizing the Council of State, he erected upon his Governours death, the hatred of the Spaniards being by the Dutch Artifices become universal, and all places petitioning against strangers, meaning Spaniards.

The Queen of *England* being somewhat cold and indifferent, the Provinces invite the Duke of *Anjou*, the King of *France* his only Brother to their Protection; who dealing in the late mentioned Mutinies, surprized the Cittadel of *Cambray*; and upon *Don John* of *Austria*, the next Governours unpleasing carriage, made up of stratagems and threats, joyned *Brabant* in a strict League with *Holland* and *Zealand* against the Spaniards and their Tyranny; joyning his Interest with the Prince of *Orange* for leavies in *Germany*, and assistance from *England*.

From the last of which, upon their promise to maintain their Religion and

At

Allegiance, they are assured of men and money by their Orator the Lord of *Swe- venghen*, and Captain *Horsley* (it being her Interest rather to engage the *Papists* there, than in her own Dominions;) with whom Secretary *Wilson*, and Mr *Wendebank* went and payed the money, receiving the States Obligation, with the security of *Brussels*, *Gaunt*, *Bruges*, *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, and *Middleburgh*; where (with free passages were made by raising the *Sluices* according to the Queens direction, in several places of the Country, for fear the *Spaniards* might prevail at Sea.

And the union was effected (upon the Mutinies of *Groninghen* and *Zuphten*) between the States, for the expulsion of *Spaniards*; with an acknowledgment of their Allegiance to the King of *Spain*:

By virtue of which, Colonel *Balfour*, and his *Engl. sh*, having brushed the *Spaniards*, the States capitulated with *Don of Austria*; whose vain conceits of Conquering *England*, lost the *Netherland*, and would have agreed with him, could they have had any assurances for performance of Articles, at the great conferences between

tween his Deputies and the Prince of Orange at Gertrudenberg May 22, 1577; which failing, his practises were discovered in setting the Provinces at variance among themselves, that he might govern them all; by his Letters to *Spain* intercepted, and his vain attempt upon *Antwerp*.

Which made all the Provinces revolt from *Don John*, some to the States-General at *Brussels*, that declared onely for Liberty and Priviledges, and others to the Prince of *Orange*, with the States of *Holland* and *Friezland*, that declared also for Religion.

CHAP. IV.

How the English assisted the Hollanders, and made them a Free State.

ESpecially, when her Majesty the Queen of England, the onely succour of the distressed States, declared for them by *Mr Wilkes*; whereupon *Leeuwarden* mutined, and yeilded to them;

them : *Antwerp* is dismantled , *Germany* sends in Aides , *Ereda* is delivered up, *Groningben* is Tumultuous, the Prince of *Orange* is invited to be *Rovard* , or Governour of *Flanders*, *Don John* of *Austria* is declared Enemy to the States , notwithstanding his Army of 16000 Foot, and 2000 Horse.

The Nobility revolt, *Amsterdam* asserts its Liberty, the pacification at *Geunt* so much insisted on by the Queen, is confirmed, the Duke of *Anjou* offereth his assistance, and marcheth to distresse *Hennault*.

The case of the afflicted *Netherlands*, is taken into consideration, upon *St. Aldragon's* motion, at the Imperial Assembly at *Wormes*, whence the Duke of *Anjou* had 12000 men towards his relief of the Low-Countreys, under the notion of the Defenders of the Liberty of the Provinces against the Spaniards and their Adherents.

Colonell *Norris*, *Stuart* ; Captain *Bingham*, and *Candish*, saved the States whole Army , by a brave Retreat they maintained for four miles, with three Regiments in their shirts, by *Rymenant* : The Queen

Queen seasonably assisted them with 30000l, when their Army was so likely to moulder away for want of pay, that she thought fit to intercede for the distressed States with his Majesty of *Spain* and *Don John*, by the Lord *Cobham*, and Sir *Francis Walsingham*; and when that failed, a Religious Peace (as they called it) which the States-General consented to, was settled; which bred great jealousies in the Provinces; where many were still stiff for *Popery*, especially at *Gaunt*, till the Queen of *England* declared against them, and promised notwithstanding that Duke *Casimer*, and the D. of *Anjou* retired in discontent, to stand by the Protestant States to the utmost, as she did effectually; having brought the Estates first to stricter Union and Alliance at *Utrecht* 1579, than that before at *Gaunt*; and afterwards to erect a Council of State, for the management of affairs: whose very first debate, was a Consultation about the alteration of Government, to shorten the War, and engage some Person in their defence.

¶ The next, was the taking and demolishing of several strong Holds, that had
been

been too serviceable to the King of Spain:

But their affairs not prospering, they resolve upon the Duke of *Anjou* as their Sovereign, upon 27 Articles signed on both sides, with Medals coyned, whereon were these devices; *Leonem loribus mulierat: Liber revinciri Leo pernegat: Pro Christo grege & lege: Religione & justitia reduce vocato ex Gullia pacata duce Andegariensi, Belgia Libertatis vindice vos terram Ego excubo ponto 1580: Si non nobis saltem posteris.*

And that being dispatched, they agree upon Martial Discipline, and relieve *Steenwich*, under the conduct of Sir *John Norru*; who victualled it, and raised the Siege, having given notice of it in Letters, which he shot in his Bullets: The States-General in the mean time answering the King of Spain's Proscription against the Prince of *Orange*, and providing against the insolences of the Papists, by a restraint upon the exercise of their Religion at *Brussels* and *Antwerp* declare thus,

The States General of the United Provinces, *Guelders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*,
Znpb.

Zuphten, Friezland, Overysel, and Croenig-
ghen, having declared Prince Philip of
Austria, second of that name, King of
Spain, fallen from the Signiory of the
said Provinces, by reason of his extraor-
dinary and too violent Government a-
gainst their Freedom and Privileges,
solemnly sworn by him; having by the
way of Right and Arms taken upon us
the Government of the publick State, and
of the Religion in the said Provinces, An-
1581; having by an Edict renounced the
Government of the K. of Spain, breaking
his Seals, Counter-seals, Privy-signets, for
new ones made by them in their stead;
and entertaiuing the Duke of Anjou, no-
bly attended from England by the Lord
Willoughby, Sheffield, Windsor, Sir Philip
Sidney, Shirley, Parrat, Drury, and the
Lord Howard's son, and recommended
by the Queen; who avowed, That what
service was done him, she esteemed as
done to her self, and commended to
him this one good Rule, to be sure of the
hearts of the People, who invested him
Duke of Brabant, and Earl of Flanders;
wherein Dunkirke did import him much
to keep a Passage open from Flanders into
France,

France, as the refusal his Brother made of succour, and his entertainment of French Nobility, to the discouragement of the *Netherlands* did him much harm; especially, since most of his Followers were either men of Spoil, or secret Pensioners to the King of *Spain*, and he by their advice, lost himself in his Enterprize upon *Antwerp* so far, that had not her Majesties Authority reconciled them, the States and he had broken irrecoverably; though indeed they never after peiced.

For the Duke thereupon delivers all the Towns he had taken to the States, retyring himself to *Dunkirke*, while the *Gauthoes*, and other troublesom men of the Innovation declared against him, and for Duke *Casimir*.

And all the Estates humbly beseeched the Queen of *England*, by General *Norris*, to have mercy upon them in this woful juncture; especially when the wise Prince of *Orange* was murdered (by a fellow recommended to him by Count *Mansfield*, and serving him three years to await this opportunity,) having time to say no more, but Lord have mercy upon my
soul,

soul, and this poor People. And the Spaniards, during the States differences, and the youth of *Grave Maurice of Nassau*, who succeeded his Father, carrying all before them; insomuch that the King of *France* was so afraid to take the *Netherlands* into his Protection, that he sent Embassadors to the Duke of *Parma*, to remove the very suspicion of it.

Especially when the *Guisian League* brake out upon him, and the poor States had now none to trust to but the Queen of *England*; who during their Treaty with *France*, had made them gracious promises by Secretary *Davison*; by whom, by the Respective Deputies of their Provinces, *June 9. 1585*, they absolutely resigned the Government to her Majesty; who upon sundry great considerations of State, refused that; yet graciously sent them 4000 men under General *Norris* 184600 Guilders, upon the security of either *Ostend*, or *Sluce*, and promised 5000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, under a General and other Officers of her own with pay:

For which the States stood bound, giving *Flushing*, *Ramekins*, *Briel*, and the

two Sconces thereunto belonging, into her hand for security, and taking in her Commander in chief, with two persons of Quality more of her Subjects, by her appointment into their Council of State.

According to which Contract, *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, is made Governour of the Low-Countreys for the High and Mighty Princess *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*; to whom the whole Countrey did Homage, receiving him as their absolute Governour (though the Queen disavowed that, as being likely to engage her too farr in the Quarrel, and the States humbly submitted to her pleasure) in which capacity he set out Edicts for Discipline, for the Treaty, and Traffique: which these troublesom people, upon pretence of Liberty and Priviledg, mutinied against, to the great hindrance of the Earls proceedings; inso-much that after he had born up their Interest at his entrance into the Government, just ready to sink; and taken *Daventer*, *Zuphten*, and other places; he resigned his Government to the Council of State, leaving a Meddal behind him
on

on the one side whereof was engraven his Picture with these words, *Robertus Comes Leicestriae, & in Belgia Gubernator*, 1587.

And on the other side, a flock of sheep scattered, and before them an English Dogg, with these words, *Non gregem, sed Ingratos invitus desero*.

Whereupon Deputies of Estates attended him with a Present, a Cup as big as a Man, and an humble supplication to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, not to forsake them now in their low Estate, so low, that the King of Denmark thought fit to intercede for them to their own Leige, the King of Spain; while they in extremity devolve their affairs upon young *Grave Maurice*: and declaring against the Earl of *Leicester's* proceedings, incensed the Queen so far, that she called home General *Norris*; though yet *Sluce* had ben lost, had not *Sr William Russel* supplied it with Provision, when all the seven Provinces could not do it.

Being now intent upon the settlement of their State-General, out of the Particular Deputies of the several Provinces; the

the Earl of *Leicester* being called home, and they hearing of a Spanish *Armado*, knowing not what to do, but to importune her Majesty of *England*, that she should make no peace without them.

Now she was in treaty with the Prince of *Parma*, which she waves, though privately willing enough to reconcile their private differences, which was the greatest Motive she had to abandon them: It being not likely they should do any good themselves, especially since there was such jealousies and mistrusts among their chief Officers, who could never have been united, but by the vast *Armado* of the common Enemy; which awed both sides to so much moderation, that they settle the Government in the States, reduce all Parties into one Oath and submission, reconcile *Utrech* to *Holland*, pay their Souldiers very punctually, establish Prince *Maurice* in the Admiralty, and Prince *William* in the Government of *Friezland*.

They defeat the Marquess of *Varumbon* with Sir *Francis Vere*'s assistance, take the *Antwerp* Convoy, raise jealousies between the Inhabitants of *Groening* and their

their Governour, maintain Liberty of Conscience, nourish the French differences, get 125 26l. a month of the Queen of England.

They surprize *Breda*, engage the Electors, and get the Prince of *Parma* off to the siege of *Paris*: *Blackinbergh*, *Collenbergh*, the Fort before *Zuphten*, *Holt*, *Nymigben*, *Grumbergh*, *Geertrudenberg*, *Seenweye*, and other places are recovered by the Valour and Conduct of the English; particularly, Sir *John Norris*, Sir *Roger Williams*, and Sir *Henry Vere*.

An Edict is made concerning Printing, a War is contrived between France and Spain, the United Provinces and the Estates under the King of Spain treat for peace.

Philip William, eldest son to *William Prince of Orange*, is released from his 35 years Imprisonment; whereto he was confined since he was taken in *Leyden*, as we have formerly intimated.

Prince *Maurice*, and Sir *Francis Vere* Sir *Robert Sidney's* overthrow, Cardinal *Albertus* his Army, *Wan.* 1577; whereupon Embassadors are sent to the States from the Empire from *Peland*, and from
other

other parts, whom they remitted to the Queen of *England*, as being able to do nothing without her.

In the mean time, they prevailing under her protection, set up the *India* trade, assisting their Merchants with Artillery and Ammunition so as four ships were set forth to destroy the Countrey, and bring away some Inhabitants against another Voyage; where 8 ships ventured that way from *Amsterdam*, as did many more from other places in the East and West *Indies*, to *Guine*, besides others to *Syria* and *Greece*, 1578.

But the poor States being left out of the peace between *France* and *Spain*, are at a loss; till the Queen of *England* sends to them, that if they resolved for a War, they should inform her what provisions they had towards it, and rest assured of her utmost assistance.

So they forbade Traffique with *Spain*, and entertained some overture afresh in order to an offensive war; towards which, she sent 2000 souldiers more under Sr *Th. Knowles*, besides 6000 men she procured from the Circles of the Empire; several Forts are set up by her directiōs, the Con-

tributions are mitigated in *Zealand*, now ready to mutiny; by her Order the offensive War in *Flanders* began by her intimation; 2800 sail of ships Rendevouzed in the the Sea-towns of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*; *Grave*, *Oastend*, and *Newport* are besieged, and the Arch-Dukes Army is defeated; Chimney-money and Excise is imposed; the United States, and the States-General Treat:

In the mean time the Arch Duke *Albertus* his Forces mutiny, and are entertained by the United Provinces.

The *Hollanders* and the *English* engage the *Spaniards* at Sea, the King of *England* that succeeded the Queen, March 24. 1603. promising them fair in general termes; whereupon *Oastend* and *Sluce* are taken, and the States refuse all intercessions for peace; especially since they defeated *Spinola* by Land, and the Spanish Gallies by Sea.

After which, the Arch-Duke *Albert*, and his Wife *Isabella*, in the name of the King of *Spain*, declared them Free-states, and in that capacity offered to Treat with them upon peace; all the Princes of Christendom offering their Mediation, onely

onely the King of *Spain's* Aggreation (as they call it) was not clear, and the 62 Articles containing their Priviledges, were not moderate enough to be the ground either of a Treaty of peace, or a Truce.

In fine, These people being very intent upon the preservation of their Liberties, and most prone to jealousy, motion, and surprizes, being agitated by others passion and their own, for those two great *Dianaes*, Priviledges, and Liberty of Conscience, high-flown upon the Battel of *Newport*, gotten by Sir *Francis Vere*, refused Reason.

Norwithstanding the peace at *Vervem*, between the King of *France* and *Spain*, which cut off half their assistance; the difference between *Emdden* and the Governour of *Friezland*, that disturbed their Union; the taking of *Oastend*, *Rhainberg*, *Grelen*, after three years siege, and Sir *Francis Vere's* great endeavours to preserve it; that weakned their Interest; being grown great with the private Alliance of *France*, and that more open of *England*; their Trade to the *Indies*, and their Piracies upon *Spain*, until *Spina*

niola humbled ; *John May* the Provincial of the *Franciscans* perswaded ; and what is more then all this, the King of *Englands* inclination to a good understanding with *Spain* , frightened them into a twelve years Truce, in a Treaty begun at *Antwerp*, 1607.

Nosooner are they at peace without, but having recovered the Cautionary Towns from the English, by old *Barnazel's* cunning , who (as King *Henry* the 4th said) was the ablest Statesman in Europe as far as his money went ; but their humours began to work among themselves (Rebels are as troublesome to themselves , when they have defeated their Sovereign, as they were to him before ;) their Predestination Points , and the nicities of Priviledges engaging them, to the great danger of the whole Government ; had not King *James* by his Embassadour, Sir *Ralph Wenwood* very effectually interposed.

The King of *Spain* finding the observation of a great Lord upon the Truce true, That assoon as the common Enemy was over, they would fall by themselves ; set the Arch-Duke upon offering them

them the confirmation of the Truce into a Peace, in case they would accept of his Sovereignty.

An overture they scorned so far, that the Embassador in his way through *Delph* was almost stoned by the dregs of the people; and as soon as the Truce was over, utterly denying the prolongation of it, they besieged *Gulicke*, spoiled *Brabant*, invited *Mantsfield* into *East-Friezland*, and shrouded themselves in a League against the house of *Austria*, with *France*, *England*, and *Denmark*, &c. (making the Interest of *Europe* their security) in defence of the lower Circle of the Empire, took the Plate-fleet, and what promised Wonders, (there being men in it that could dive under water, and flie in the Air) the Fleet of Shallops, 1631.

And now *Gustavus Adolphus* held the house of *Austria* in play, and Cardinal *Richlieu* set all *Europe* together by the ears; especially engaged *Spain* their Enemy, with the power of *France*.

Now *Catalonia* and *Portugal* begin to revolt, and the *French* fall into *Flanders*; notwithstanding the loss of *Crun* and *Schenke*: and their defeat of *Hulst*

being healed by the taking of *Breda*, and the success at *Lentz*, never hearkned to peace, till they were acknowledged a Free-State at *Munster*, 1648, where the peace was concluded, *Jan* 8. which was confirmed at the *Hague*, *March* 26, and published throughout this Republick, *June* 5. 1648.

C H A P. V.

Their dealings towards the English.

BUT as soon as these ungrateful people had made an end of their War, by the Truce 1607, and Commenced their Sovereignty, they forgot their Protectors, and did so much wrong to the English in the *Indies* (where yet they had never traded, had not we assisted them against the power of *Spain* (then Lord of that Countrey in right of the first Discoverers of it) amounted in the estimate of English Parliament 1606, to 150000000 sterling) and had drawn out King *James* his

his sword ; which they painted nailed to a scabbard, and provoke that Parliaments Resolve and Vote for a War or a Reprizal, had not the High and Mighty humbled themselves , and by all their Allies begged a Treaty , that began to no other purpose, but to baffle and elude us at *London*, 1613 , ending a year after to as little purpose, as it was begun ; had not their humble Petition renewed it 1615 at *London* , 1616 at the *Hague*, 1619 at *London*; where it was concluded with a general amnesty , upon equal balance of allowance for what was past, and an exact Method of Trade for the time to come.

But how sincerely they observed either these Terms, or their former Obligations to us, is too evident from their Hostile attempts on *Lantore* , *Polleroon*, and other places in our possession, by accord which they took, razing our Forts there, and behaving themselves Barbarously towards our people there, both living and dead; over whom they usurped Authority in all Controversies, which they exercised most cruelly, in Whipping, Fining, Imprisoning, Seque-

string, and torturing them: Besides that, they forced them in Partnerships, to be contented with their Accounts; laying to their Bills, what had been disbursed upon their private occasions; it being indeed their business (while we as the Subjects of a Noble Monarck, contented with his own Dominions, traded fairly there) to invade Islands, take and build Forts, acquire Dominion, and exclude all Partners.

Especially at *Amboyna*, an Island forty Leagues round, near *Surat*; where we traded for Cloves, maintaining five Factors.

But these people setting up there four Forts, with four Bulwarks belonging to each Fort, and six great pieces of Ordnances mounted upon each Bulwark, guarded by Dutch ships, in the Sea round it did what they pleased a great while; and at last torturing the poor Natives, to allure the English of a pretended Plot, and the English to charge the Natives; (where its not probable either would attempt so strong a place and people) in-
somuch that—

CHAP. VI.

*Their Cruelty at Amboyna, and the
Judgement of God upon it.*

First, * They hoysed them up by the hands with Cords over a large Door made fast with two Staples of Iron, at the top of the Door-posts, as wide as they could stretch; as they did their Legs too: then binding a cloth about their necks, and faces so close, that little or no water could go by, they poured the water softly on their heads, till the cloth was full to the mouth and nostrils: Insomuch that in drawing their breath, they must of necessity suck in the water; which with long continuance, forced all their inward parts out of their Nose, Ears, and Eyes, till they were almost stifled and choaked; then would they take them down till they vomited the water, and hoysed them up again, till their bodies swelled, to double their own proportion,

* The Tortures
at Amboyna.

E 5

their

their eyes stand out of their heads; setting burning Candles in the bottom of their Feet, while they thus hung, till many times the fat dropped out the Candles; as also under their Elbows, in the palms of their Hands, and under their Arms, till their very Inwards might be seen; making the English believe the *Japanners* had accused them, and the *Japanners*, that the English had testified against them; the poor Heathens crying, *O English, where did we see you?* The English answered, *Why then did you accuse us?* And they replied, *If a Stone were thus burnt, would it not change its Nature? How much more we, who are but flesh and blood.*

A cruelty unparalleld among Christians, or indeed among men; which therefore the God of both pursued with vengeance.

1. In that King *James*, and King *Charles* excepted the murders from the Indemnities that passed in their time between us and the *Hollanders*.

2. In that a sudden *Hurricane* almost destroyed the Dutch ships in the Haven of *Amoyna*, at the very hour of this horrid execution.

3. In

3. In that the first Informer against the English, fell down dead upon the very place where these men are buried, rising again distracted; in which condition he continued to his dying day.

4. In that *An. 1630*, 18 Dutchmen (whereof three were guilty of the Massacre at *Amboyna*) supping at *Frankford*, in their way to *Strasburgh*, boasted how they served our Nation in this place (glorying in their shame;) which one in the Company noting, and relating to two English Captains, then in the *German Wars*, whose Kindred had suffered there: These two way-laying the *Hollanders* in a Wood, with a Troop of Horse, bid them stand, willing them to prepare for death, for they must dye.

The Dutch answered, They hoped not so, for all their money was at their dispose.

We seek not your money said the Captains, but your lives, for our Countrey men and Allies you murdered at *Amboyna*: And so hanging up *Johnson*, the chief *Amboynist*; and giving the rest leave to throw Dice which of them should escape to bring the news of this

to *Holland*; they trusted up all but *Jobs* Messenger, the odd man sent home to tell his Countrey-men, that *Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the Earth.*

Cruelty not to be paralleld among the Barbarous, much less among Christians; and especially between the *Netherlanders* and the *English*: who when newly recovered from Popery, and unsettled, when engaged in *Ireland* and the Countreys about, when governed by a Woman; when threatned from *Spain*, relieved the distressed Estates, espoused their quarrel, spent their lives and fortunes in their behalf.

So dear were those poor people to us, that they seemed to be one Nation with us, and their Cause and quarrel the same with ours; being entertained by us with the affection of Brethren, the love of Friends, and the respects of Neighbours and Allies.

For which, though they promised it before the year 1625, they never made any suitable satisfaction, nor returned to us any of those Islands of Spices that they had taken from us; but added to their Insolencies there, their strict Or-
ders

ders against all free Trade to *Flanders*, which they Monopolized to themselves, even during their War in that Countrey; and indeed, where ever they have seen any advantage, as by Cunning, Force, or Fraud they have been able, no consideration of Right, Friendship, Leagues, Humanity, or Religion have held them from endeavouring the accomplishing of the same.

CHAP. VII.

Their Perfidiousness to all Nations.

FOR they are observed by all Nations to be a wretched sort of people, not to be trusted in any Leagues or Treaties; they being the sad souls that entred into a League Offensive, and Defensive with *Lewis* the 13th of *France*, 1630; upon condition he made no peace with *Spain* without them: notwithstanding which, they endeavoured a Peace or Truce with *Spain*, without either his advice

vice or consent ; as appeared by several passages of underhand-dealings of the Dutch with the Spaniards , in a complaint made by the French Embassador to the States.

Yea, when another League Offensive and Defensive was concluded, Feb. 8. 1635. between *France* and *Holland*, and a War with *Spain* commenced thereupon, these Posterity of *Judas* (that will sell their God for three pieces of Silver, denying their Religion as familiarly in Heathen Countreys for Trade, as they do their words in their own for Interest;) went so far underhand in their overtures of Peace with the Spaniards, that their Attorney General *Musch* was dispatched to *Don Martine Aype* the King of *Spain*, Secretary about them, though they denied it to the King of *France*, who told my Lord *Paw* their Embassador, that these secret proceedings did contradict their solemn Treaty, and differed much from the justice his Majesty had used towards them.

The same League being continued from 1635, to 1642, in the year 1640, they treat again with the *Spaniard* against
the

the *French* Declaration ; that intimated their Non-ability to Treat with *pain*, without the concurrence of his Majesty of *France*.

Yea, a peace was negotiated by several Letters intercepted, to the *Cond Pinneranda*, and shewed the States by the *French* Embassadour at the *Hague*, at the very same time, when 12000 *French* ventured their lives and fortunes for them against *Dunkirk* and *Flanders* : which peace was concluded at *Munster*, though confessed by *Her van Nederburst*, one of the *Plenipotentiaries* there, to be contrary to the agreement between *France* and them, and declared so by a *Manifesto* of the King of *France*.

They that durst deal thus with the *French* deal worse with the *Portugals*; with whom, when they revolted from *Spain*, as they had done before; they entred into a firm League at *Lisbone*, and the *Hague* 1640, with mutual clearness (as to outward appearance) on both sides.

But see the craft of these people ! They insert in their Articles of peace, that it should not begin beyond the Line, till a year after : In the mean time, advising

ſing their men at *Brazile* and elſwhere, to take all they could get from the *Portugeze*, as they did *Angola*, *Mallacca*, and *Brazile*.

Embaſſadours were ſent from *Portugal* to demand theſe places: the *Hollanders* produced the ſaid claufe of the Truce, which was all the *Portugez*. could get of the *Hollander*; for ſaid they, There is no wrong done, in regard that in that claufe its ſaid, That each ſide ſhould hold and keep what he can take, and in ſuch a time.

Whereupou the *Portugal* Embaſſadour ſaid to them very well, That that muſt be underſtood *Bonâ fide*, viz: That which ſhould be taken, without having any knowledge of the Truce.

Neither have they been more faithful to the *Swede*, whom they engaged to aſſiſt them againſt the *Dane*; and in the middeſt of that ſervice deſerted him, making conditions of peace for themſelves, and retyring.

Not much unlike their dealing with the King of Great *Brittain*, 1664, whoſe ayd they craved againſt the *Algier* men; which was no ſooner granted, Sr *John Lawſon*

Lawson attending their service, and the Interest of Christendom; then they deserted him, without any notice of their departure, and made as fast as they can to *Guinny*, to fight against His Majesties Subjects there, while His Subjects assisted them in the *Streights*.

CHAP. VIII.

*How unable they are to deal
with us.*

A Man would think that these *Hogens* had a vast Power, that durst indulge themselves these practises against great Monarchies and Kingdoms; when alas, if we consider their humours, how mutinous are they, and uncertain! If we reflect upon their Countrey, A little Marsh, consisting of 7 Provinces, viz: The *Dutchy* of *Gelderland*, the Countreys of *Holland* and *Zealand*, the Lordships of *Utrecht*, *Friezland*, *Overystel*, and *Groningen*, threatened every day from *Germany* Eastward, alarmed by the sea Northward,

ward, and watched by *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and the other 10 Provinces Southward.

If we regard the Scituation of it, it may be drowned by 2000 men (as Count *Mansfield* offered) in a wet Winter; so easie a thing it is to overthrow their Earth, Ramparts, and Banks, which are but 25 Ells broad, and 10 long, in the most remarkable p'aces, and yeelds very often to the strength of the Sea it self; it may be overrun by 6000 men in a frosty Winter, the great frost, 1607, being the great reason they would hearken to a Truce that year.

If we look upon their Rivers: 1. The *Mase*, running from *Lorraine* to *Breda*. 2 The *Sheld* flowing from *Picardy*, a little above *Antwerp*. And the *Rhine*, arising in the *Alps*, and falling to *Amsterdam*, also easily blocked up, and so usually frozen.

If we observe their Taxes upon every thing that a man eats, drinks, or enjoyeth, so burthensom to the Commonalty.

If we weigh their Interest abroad, which through their ungratefulness, infidelity

fideliſty with *Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, and Sweden*, and uſurpations, is ſo inconfiderable.

If we reſpect their people, ſo diminifhed by a ſad Plague, that they are not able to inhabit and people their Country.

If we caſt our eye on their Trade, all Nations having learned their Methods and Inventions now dead.

If we mind their ſhipping, upon their miſunderſtanding with the Northern Kingdoms that ſupplied them with Timber and Cordage now decayed.

If we animadvert the condition of *Eriel, Fluſhing*, and other Port Towns, that command the paſſage to *Delph, Rotterdam, Dort, Gertenburgh*, and the capacious Bay of the *Texel*, now weak.

If we ſurvey their Government (their *Stat-holder* miſtruſting them, and they him, the Provinces being all abſolute and Independant, one drawing one way, and another another, and every one forgetting the Publick good in purſuit of a Private Intereſt; *Holland* being ambitious over the reſt and the reſt envious at it: Their Military Power inveſted in the Prince of *Orange*, being diſobliged by the

the Civil; and their Civil Power afraid of the Military:) now much shattered, nothing more unseasonable than a War with *England*; especially if we add to all this their Fortune in the last War: *Viz:*

Holland was united by its own Interest and His Majesties, and *England* was nothing else but the poor remainders of a Civil War and a Faction; when the Dutch were flush with a Ten years free Trade, and we spent with as many years Rebellion; when we were the *Adm* of Mankind, and they at least (upon the account of that Quarrel) the Darlings of *Europe*, a handful of our meanest and most inconsiderable of our People durst Vote, That no Goods should be Imported, or Exported into, or out of *England*, but in English Bottoms: And when the Lords States forthwith took that in Dudgeon, our bold fellows (the King, Lords, and Commons standing by and not concerned) Vote their Embassador the Lord *Joachim* away out of *England*, *Octob. 6. 1650*, within a month at his peril; at whose return, the High and Mighty draw in their Money,

ney, sink their Bank, mistrust one another, break all to pieces, raise Fortifications, cast Ordinances, provide new Artilleries, Yards, Rendezvouz Militiaes, and withdraw 200 Families at least to *Hamburgh*, and the other *Hans-Towns* of *Germany*.

Yet so much Courage they had left, as to scorn the pretended Embassadours our Mock-Governours sent thither; insomuch that one *Dorista* by name, lost his life there, and another *Strickland* was weary of it; & strike to his Majesties concerns, as he was King of Great *Brittain*, in most of their Treaties with *France*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, &c. though yet in their General Meetings, Jan. 20. 1651. they Voted our *Tom Thombs* a free State forsooth, and Common-wealth, and that they would transact with their new-coyn'd Honours about a Truce, and that too by old *Joachim*, who was sent packing (but two Months before) the Province of *Holland*, having cast the charges of a War; and considered that half the money might advance it to a Seignory over its Sister Provinces.

And all the Provinces being amazed
at

at the Tempest that broke the two Dikes, *St. Anthonies*, and the *Harlem-Dike*, to the ruine almost of *Gelders*, *Zuphten*, *Overystel*, *Friezland*, and *Holland*.

Upon the least suspicion of War, up came Chimney-money, Poll-money, Excise on Salt, Beer, Vinegar, Wines, Butter, Oyl, Candles; all Grains, Seeds, Turff, Coals, Lead, Brick, Stone, Wood, Linnen and Woollen, Clothes, Silks, Silver, Gilt; Wagons, Coaches, Ships, and other Vessels; Lands, Pastures, Gardens, Nurseries; Houses, Servants, Immoveable Goods, all Seals.

They forbid all affronts to their Lordships forsooth, *Strickland* and *St. John*.

They drink (and that was a great Argument of the High and Mighty States good affection) *in continuationem & prosperitatem Reip: Angliæ*.

Notwithstanding all which compli-
ance, the paltery thing called *Our Parliament*, stayed a Fleet of theirs in the *Downs* forsooth, till further Pleasure; because there was Cordage, Powder, and Ammunition in them under the Corn. Whereupon His Majesty prospering in
Scotland,

Scotland, and a Peace being made with *France*, the *Mighty* make bold to tell Sir *John*, That they cannot answer his Proposition, touching a League Offensive and Defensive, under four Months; for that they must send to all the Provinces for their advise and consent in a business of so high a concernment; and our High and Mighties take snuff, and call their Messengers home, to the no little trouble of their Brethren, who beseech and intreat their stay; but to no purpose, the young Usurpers being intolerable, when ever intreated to be kind; and when that would not do, pass this Vote:

“ The States General of the *Nether-*
 “ *lands*, having heard the Report of their
 “ Commissioners, having had a Confe-
 “ rence the day before with the Lords
 “ Embassadors of the Common-wealth
 “ of *England*, do Declare, That for their
 “ better satisfaction, they do wholly and
 “ fully condescend and agree unto the
 “ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 Propositions of the
 “ Lords Embassadors; as also to the 1, 2,
 “ 3, 4, and 8 Articles of the year 1579,
 “ made between *H. 7th*, and *Philip Duke*
 “ of

“ of *Burgundy* : Therefore the States do
 “ expect in the same manner as full and
 “ clear an Answer from the Lords Em-
 “ bassadors, upon the 36 Articles deli-
 “ vered by their Commissioners, 24th of
 “ June, 1651.

And not only so, But they nominate
 the *Heer Bever* of *Dort*, and the *Heer Vell*
 of *Zealand*, with old *Joachimi* for Agents
 to the Common-wealth (forsooth) of
England remembring the old Motto in
Queen Elizabeths time, *Si Colidimur fran-*
gimur.

Especially when the men at *Westmin-*
ster gave Letters of Mart to several Mer-
 chants, to make themselves satisfaction
 for the losses they had suffered by *Picke-*
rooms, belonging to the *Netherlands*.

Whereupon they filled up their Em-
 bassy with min *Heer Schaep*, delaying the
 matter till the Kings Majesties business
 was decided.

Their 11 *East-India* ships worth a Mil-
 lion, were put to sale ; an 160 sail arrived
 from *Bourdeaux* ; Mounfier *Borreel* could
 not prevail in *France* ; and the bold
 ones at *Westminster* make an Act (as they
 called it) for Increase of shipping , the
 im-

improvement of Trade, the encouragement of Fishing and Navigation, so prejudicial to the Cities of the *Rine*; which together with the surprize of so many *Amsterdammers*, awaked them so farr, that *Van Tromp* with 36 sail in three Squadrons, was ordered to Sea, first to the Straights, and then to the Downs, to secure their Monopoly of Wine and Currans, and Agents dispatcht to *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Portugal* and *France*, to strengthen the War in behalf of it, altering their Embassadors for *England*; whither they send the cunning Head-pieces, mine *Heer Catz*, and min *Heer Scaep*; the last whereof in the mean time treats with *France* about *Dunkirk*, and with *Sweden* about Neutrality.

The English men discourse of 100000 for *Amboyna*, the Herring-fishing, free passage through the *Sheell*, and the cautionary Towns frightening them to a resolution with 152 sail, to commence a War; eight Dutch ships being taken by the English, as they came from *New-found-land*; and the *Swedish* Embassador *Specring*, dealing under-hand with the English; insomuch that they forbid any ship

to stir from either the *Mase* or *Texel*; and *Amsterdam* offereth an no sail, as *Zealand* doth 40, on condition its Petition be granted about Letters of Mart, the States fortifying *Briel* and *Flushing*, prohibiting the Exportation of any War-like Provisions, and making a stay of all English ships.

In the mean time a certain Faction crept in, that disturbed their Publick Peace at *Middleburgh* and *Dort*, because they mentioned not the Prince of *Orange* in levying Souldiers; till *Trump* departed in *July*, with resolution to find out the English: Yet espying Sir *George Aiscue* in the *Dowes* with a Squadron, was not able to bear up with him, because of a Calm; wherefore he addresseth himself against *Blake* in the North, attending some *Indian* Vessels, and taking the Dutch Herring-Busses; from whom a Tempest parted him to his loss, as the night did *De Ruyter* from *Aiscue*; onely he met with Captain *Badileyes* 4 ships in the Straights, and took the *Phoenix*, which was re-gained by Captain *Cox* in *Porto-logh*, upon a Dutch festival night; when during the heat of the *Holland* Carouses, he

he stole upon it in a Boat, in the habit of a Dutchman; which success was indeed allayed by Captain *Appleton's* weighing Anchor out of *Legorn Mole* sooner than he should, and so falling into the hands of 22 Dutchmen of War, before Captain *Badiley* could come at him.

A while after, General *Blake* discovered the Dutch Fleet on the backside of *Godwyn-sands*, being about 60 men of War, under Vice-Admiral *Witti Wittifon*; against whom (Captain *Young*, *Reynolds*, and *Chapman* having humbled the *Legorn* Merchants, and their Convoy) he bore up, and notwithstanding he was on a dangerous Sand, called *Kentish Knocke*, where the water was not three fathoms deep, assuring his Souldiers vast encouragements, he staid by the Dutch Fleet till night parted them.

And next day, though the wind was low bore North and by West up to them, being then two Leagues North-east of the English; who coming with much adoe within shot of them, made them so afraid they should get within them, that they run for it, 10 Frigats chasing them till 6 a clock at night, *June 18*; excusing
 F 2 them,

themselves to Captain *Bourn*, that cross Winds had blown them upon our Coasts against their wills.

Yet having with fair words colloqued with our *Dons* so farr, that they laid up half their Fleet in Harbour, upon the loss of their Plate-Fleet, which they pretended was the King of *Spains*, but really was theirs, they appear before *Dover* with 70 men of War, and 10 Fire-ships, forcing *Blake* with but 42 men of War, and them ill manned, and worse commanded, to engage to an unavoidable loss.

Which yet was quickly recompensed, when withdrawing to the Harbour, and in spite of the *Hollanders* industry to hinder all Nations from bringing any Tar, Pitch, or Masts into *England*; equipping 80 sail against the 18th day of *Feb.* 1653; upon which day, the Dutch Fleet, in number about 80 sail, with an 150 Merchant ships from *Rovan*, *Nants*, and *Bourdeaux* were discovered between the Isle of *Wight* and *Portland*, and about 8 in the morning, the Headmost of the English Fleet came up and engaged them, I mean the *Triumph* (wherein *Blake* and
Dean

Dean were) with 3 or 4 more (the rest not being able to get up) holding 30 Dutch ships in play till two a clock in the afternoon, when half the Fleet came up and fought the *Hollanders* till night.

And next morning *Feb. 17*, chased them to the Leeward, having 60 Merchants, and 9 men of War in our hands, and 2000 men dead on the shore; inso-much that the *Hogens* intreat a Peace by a new Embassador, the Lord *Paw*, and their Merchants are forced the long and perillous Voyage round the North by *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and before *Norway*; as did the *Rochel* and *East-India* Fleet, that belonged to the *Baltick* Sea, not daring else to stir out of the *Flye*.

For though the *Spanish*, the *Italian*, the *Levant* and *Indian* Merchants, 145 sail in number, attended by 90 men of War for their Convoy; yet the English Fleet, consisting only of 65 men of War, being at Anchor on the South side of the *Gober*, discovering them about two Leagues to Leeward, being about 100 sail together, weighed, and bore sail to them, with so furious a charge that night and next morning, that they tore quite
 F 3 away

away as fast as they could, only the wind freshing Westward.

The English bore in so hard among them, that 12 of our men of War sunk 6 of theirs; and had done the whole Fleet, had not night surprized them, so near the *Godwyn-sands*, where the Dutch decoyed them, that they were forced to weigh Anchor, while the shattered Dutch got into the *Texel*, the *Wieling*, and the *Flye*; the English resolving to pursue them to their own Coast as near as they durst, where they took Prizes in a manner every day, and as it were blocked them up.

Till beating up Drums first in their own name, and (when the people fell to a Tumult at *Enchbuisen* because it was not in the Princes name) in the young Prince of *Orange* his name, they reinforced another Fleet *pro aris & foris*, to relieve their Coasts and themselves, both imprisoned by an English Power, quartering a great Body of Horse in the mean time for fear they should land, and sending four Commissioners to *England*; with most humble Propositions of Peace.

During which Treaty, July 27, the
English

English Scouts discovered a Dutch Fleet from the *Wielings*, of about 75 men of War :

Upon notice whereof, the English Fleet made what sail they could after them; which the Dutch discerning, stood away; yet by five a clock that evening, were Engaged by 30 English Frigats so resolutely, that they sent away some torn ships in the night, and stole themselves too undiscerned by the English, into a designed conjunction with 25 sail of stout men they expected out of the *Texel*; with whom they fell furiously on the English next morning.

When after some success against the *Garland*, the *Triumph*, and the *Andrew* by their Fire ships, they observing the declining of their fortune, bore away towards the *Texel*, whither the English durst not follow them, for fear a cross wind should meet with them at that shore; where they saw the Dutch led to Harbour, having lost their Admiral *Van Tromp*, thirty men of War, and 6000 men.

A defeat, that set the *Hague*, *Alchmuier*, and many other places in *Holland* in an

nproar ; and being added to their loss of seven *Braziel* ships on *Calice* Road , taken by Captain *Reynolds*, *Moullon* , and *Cranley*, and of *Eraziel* it self recovered , during this War, by the *Portugez*.

The taking of 9 ships upon the coast of *France*, by Captain *Pack*, *Wright*, and *Jordan*, in spite of the French Protection.

The jealousies between *Van Tromp* and *De Witt*, since the first knock on the *Godwyn-sands*, after their ranting in one Pamphlet of their *Lyon* and his *Prey* ; in another, of *Englands* being possessed with a Devil ; and in a third , That *Hollanders* are Angels (a Dutch man in his double Jugg proportion , with a box of Butter in the one hand, and a pickled Herring in the other, is a Pretty Cherubim) and English men Devils.

Notwithstanding their Threats of combining with the World against us, that brought them on their knees in reiterated Messages of Peace, not scrupling the perliminary Points of satisfaction formerly so much boggled at in former Treaties.

And shall these unhappy people, that
were

were baffled by a poor Remnant of a Rebellion, undertake the Generous, Honest; and full Power of a Monarchy? That they, who withstood not the distracted ambition of a few Out-lawes, that were almost lost in the pursuit of other mens Estates and Powers, presume against the settled authority of a Prince, whose onely business is to preserve his own; who frights none, and is afraid of none; having no Enemies, because owning no undoing thought against any, but such, for whose ruine a true and satisfactory Reason may be given to the World.

In vain do they vapour against a Nation, whose Government is fixed; since they fell before it, when it was loose; alteration of Interests was their Hope, then the fixedness of it must be their Fear *now*: Then they had to do with many Factions, now with one Interest: Then with a Power that mistrusted it self, whence they knew how to cajole the Council of State against a Parliament, as they called it, and a General with his Army against both; now the Military Power is all one with the Civil, the

Council with the Parliament, the Lords with the Commons, the Temporality with the Spirituality, because all influenced by one Head, and acted by one Interest, the Honour of His Majesty, the freedom of Trade, together with the Rights and Priviledges of three great Nations, to be generously asserted against all Usurpations whatsoever.

Did they stoop to a self-seeking Rabble, and dare they look in the face of a Publick-spirited Prince? Did they yeeld to oppressed and cross *Crest fallen*, and will they ingage a Free-born and Magnanimous People? Did they submit to a dissolute Faction, and will they contest with a well-regulated Power? Will they Conquer us, fighting against our Freedoms and Liberties, when they were Conquered by us in fighting for them? Were they humbled when the Vote of the most and best of the Nation was for them, and do they now swell, when the Universal Vote is against them? And we can scarce agree so well in the acknowledgment of a God, as in an inclination to a Dutch War; the onely Point to which there are no *Non conformists*.

Is to little purpose to attempt a Nation restored to its Virtues, Severities, Orders, and Lawes, since they failed against it, when sunk in Licentiousness and Barbarisms; will they venture a War that is the Peoples own act and choice, after that unsuccessful one, which was but their necessity and Fate?

Were the English so valliant in serving others Lusts, and will they be less in carrying on their own Interest?

Did they Wonders when ruined with ten years woful War, and can they do less when refreshed with five years blessed Peace?

Did the English prosper when they engaged for other mens Ambition, and will they not succeed, when obliged by their own Countrey?

Did they Conquer when they dreaded their Victory, as likely to be overcome themselves, as soon as they overcame their Enemies; and can they be Conquered, when they passionately wish it, as the security of their livelihood and liberty, and where Defeats raise not Despair, Tumults, and Riots, as in pretended Free-States, where the people think

think their Governours are accountable to them, but just resentments and resolutions, as in Monarchies, where Princes are accountable onely to their Reason and Honour.

The Dutch would do well to consider that they have not to do now with the confusion of Levellers, but the Order of Government; not with the Raw undertakings of Mechanicks, but with the staid and sage Experience of Statesmen; nor with the Tumultuous Discontents and Divisions surviving a Civil War; but the calm sedateness, and tranquillity attending a well settled Peace: Not with those Free-State jealousies that made it dangerous for any man to be Eminent, but with those Royal magnificent confidences, that make it shameful to be mean.

England is not now a Wilderness of wilde, unconstant, and ungrateful Creatures, but a Kingdom of *Sober men*.

*The Advantages that the Dutch
make, by Fishing on the Coasts of
Great Brittain, which by the War
they are like to lose.*

THe *Brittish* Seas, especially towards
our own Coasts, are so exceedingly
productive of Multitudes, or great shoals
of good, substantial, and useful Fish, as
Ling, Cod, Herrings, Pilchers, &c. as
that it would seem incredible, should I
relate what vast quantities of them are
yearly taken by the Dutch, and some-
times with what ease and speed: But
the continual experience and testimony
of Eye-witnesses, is ground sufficient to
confirm the truth thereof.

And hereby they not onely supply
themselves with the greatest part of their
subsistence and food, but reap such o-
ther General and National advantages,
as are equal to the Revenue of a Crown;
and may Rationally be assigned as the
chief and principal Cause (next to the
favour and assistance of the English in
their

their Infancy) of their present strength and *Mightiness*.

Which the better to evince, I shall both use the Authority, and follow the Method of that knowing and curious Observer, Sir *John Burroughs*; who in a small Tract of his, written 1633, hath judiciously disposed those fore-said Advantages into seven Heads or Particulars; *viz.*:

1. Increase of Shipping and Seamen.
2. Traffique. 3. Strong Holds, and Fortifications. 4. Power abroad. 5. Publick Revenue. 6. Private, or particular Estates. 7. Provisions, and store of all things conducing either to their Subsistance or Greatness.

1. Increase of Shipping and Seamen.

ANd here this ingenious Gentleman hath by clear evidence demonstrated, That *Holland*, which is not above 28 Dutch miles long, and three broad (nothing so large as one single County of England;) a Countrey, that hath of its own growth, and within it self nothing considerable, either of Materials, Venuals, or Merchandizes, for setting forth of ships,

ships, doth yearly imploy and maintain by Fishing upon our Coasts (besides 3000 Vessels imployed in fishing on their own Coasts) 7 or 8 thousand ships, Herring-busses, and other Fishing-boats, wherein are set at work above 140000 Fishermen and Mariners; who are hereby bred and inured to the Sea, and fitted for manning and sailing their other shipping into remote Parts, and other services; besides the many thousands of Tradesmen, Women, and Children, which have their dependance on, and subsistence from this Trade; and all this by the indulgence, favour, and sufferance of the English.

2. *The increase of Trade.*

The Dutch being by this Fishing-trade (as it were) born and bred upon the Sea, cannot (or hardly do) live elsewhere; but disperse themselves in trading Voyages throughout the whole World: And our Fish, especially our Herring, being approved, and of general use for food throughout Europe, is the onely Commodity whereby they furnish themselves with the richest Merchandizes (yea and Coyn to boot) of all other Coun-

Countreys. Nay tis no small summe of money that they yearly carry out of *England* it self; for this its own Commodity; a thing shameful to the English Nation, and not to be excused. That when God and Nature hath offered them so great a Treasure, even at their own door; they notwithstanding, for want of Industry (to say no worse) neglect the benefit thereof; and by paying money to strangers for the Fish of their own Seas, impoverish themselves to make them rich, and so the more dangerous Neighbours.

3. *Strong Holds and Fortifications.*

By this their greatness of Trade, and the dependency of the whole people upon that onely, their Cities and Towns (which are for the most part Maritime, and conveniently seated for Commerce) are by a continual Concourse exceedingly populated, and (which is consequent) much enlarged, and beautified in their Buildings, and (as all great moneyed mens houses) strongly fortified, for the defence of themselves, and substance.

stance from the violence of Neighbours. This we find confirmed by the late enlargement of *Leyden*, *Middleburgh*, and *Amsterdam*, by the Strength, Conveniency, and Costliness of their Ports and Havens, by the strong and regular Fortifications of all their Towns; but especially by the late Magnificent and Sumptuous Piles at *Amsterdam*.

4. Increase of Power abroad.

Nor is it onely at home that they thus streng hen themselves, but being by their largeness of Traffique (as it were) Citizens of the World, and having so great number both of Ships and Mariners, they Plant and strongly Fortifie themselves in other more remote parts of the World. Nay they have by this means extended their Power so far in the *East-Indies*, as that in many places they keep both King and People at their devotion: And tis by some conceived, that they are in that part of the World as considerable as they are at home, both for their own defence, and for offending their Enemies.

5. *Publick Revenue.*

What enlargement of the Publick Revenue by their Fishing trade, may easily be calculated, by the quantity of the Fish by them taken: and it appears upon Records for that end kept, that they have taken in one year between 40 and 50 thousand Last of Herrings onely, (besides Ling, Cod, and other Fish;) which after the usual Rate they are sold at, comes to 1000000*l*. the Custom and other Duties arising from them to the State in their Exportations, amounting to between 400 and 600 Thousand pounds; besides the Revenue arising from the Merchandizes Imported, in exchange of these Fish.

6. *Private Estates.*

And it must necessarily follow, That where the Trade is so large, and the Commodity of so certain sale and general use (necessity I may say to some Countreys) and purchased at so easie Rates, and Private men, or the people in general exercise this Trade, those Private men so trading, must (I say) needs grow rich and wealthy, and we know they

they are so : Whereunto I shall add the great benefit arising from the Employment this Trade affords to all sorts of Tradesmen and Artificers , with their Families, that have any relation to shipping, or the Sea ; which comprehends almost all Trades whatever.

And equal to this do I esteem the commendable advantage of setting all sorts of poor people at work ; not onely the strong and healthy , but even the most impotent, the Lame and the Blind, Old and the Young ; insomuch that 'tis a rare thing to see a Beggar in *Holland*.

7. *Store of Provisions.*

And Lastly , We find by Experience, that though the *Hollander* be but little beholding to their own Countrey for the production of any thing considerable for their support ; yet do they in return for their Fish, furnish themselves (even to abundance) with all sorts of Provisions necessary for life, conducing to Luxury and Appetite, or requisite for War and Defence.

The

The Premises considered , I cannot understand the fallen perverseness of that People , in provoking and quarrelling with the King of Great *Brittain* ; in whose Power it is, if not wholly to damm and choak up *this the Fountain*, yet strongly to interrupt the Streams and Current ; not onely of their Greatness, but of their very Being.

But if for their ingratitude to their best friends, who made them what they are, their Treachery and False-heartedness to all their Confederates and Allies, without any regard to their solemn Engagements ; their Barbarous and inhumane Cruelties to all (both Friends and Enemies) where they have gotten Advantage ; Divine Justice think it time to call them to account. — *Jupiter quos vult perdere dementat prius.*

*The present state of the
United Provinces.*

Countrey Gentleman.

S I R, I can finde little or no satisfaction in the Pamphlets you sent me concerning the present condition of *Holland* and *England*; shall I intreat your Observations concerning both, where the one boasts Your *Eirib*, the other Your *Education*.

Traveller. The Pamphlets I sent, pretended not your satisfaction, but your Pleasure; as designed rather with their variety to Entertain, than with their exactness to Inform you.

And I am as heartily glad we have in the retirements of our Countrey, such exact Judgments, as rest not in superficial Accounts of things, as sorry I am not in this particular more able to answer their expectation or yours.

However being (as your Worship knows by many instances) more willing to betray a *Weakness*, then an *Undutifulness*,

ness: your Curiosity shall not fully to that particular on these two Subjects, wherein my Observations shall not attend it.

Gent. The first particular that offers itself to consideration, is the * present condjtion * *Their condition* of *Holland*, in regard of *in regard of Scitu-* its *Scituation.* *ation.*

Trav. And that very Rationally, the Interest of all Countreys depending on their Position, and their Estate arising from the mutual aspect of their Neighbours towards them, and theirs toward their Neighbours; wherein to proceed with a clearness agreeable to my Temper and Subject.

I need not inform you, That of 17 Provinces formerly belonging to the House of *Burgundy*, and in Right of that House, to the House of *Austria*; there are seven united in a free State among themselves, under the notion of the united *Netherlands*; the Scituation of each whereof in particular, will resolve your first Question.

1. *Holland* the chief of them, and the Pro-

Province that designs the enslaving of the rest, ever since it enjoyed freedom; for it self is awed on the N and W. with the *German-Sea*, and whosoever is Master of it: On the E. bounded with *Utrecht*, on the South, lying over to *Brabant*, the *Mase* onely parting them

Gent. It must needs be sad with that Countrey, when so mighty a Prince by Sea threatneth it on the one hand, as the King of Great Brittain is in the *German-Sea*; and such a Neighbour watcheth it, as the King of Spain is in *Erabant*; unless they are wonderfully fortified on all sides.

Trav. Three places there are, upon which depend the Fate of *Holland*:

1. *Encheusen*, on the very point of *Zuider-zee*, standing most conveniently to command the Ports of *Amsterdam*.

2. *Edam*, upon the very same Gulf, their great *Chattam* or *Arsenal* of ships; and

3. *Briell*, in the island *Voorn*, formerly one of the Cautionary Towns, chosen by the English; in regard of the great command it hath upon the passage to *Gertrudenburg*, and the rest of *Brabant*;

as

as also to *Delft*, *Dort*, *Rotterdam*, the greatest Towns of trade in *South Holland*.

Gent. Since we unhappily parted with this Town, such are the Dikes and Channels round it, *Hoorn*, and most of their strong Holds, that it is impossible to possess our selves of them.

Trav. When you remember how ordinarily they were bought, sold, and surprized in the Spanish War, you will not despair of them: Besides that, the whole Countrey lyeth so low, that it is but dispatching a few Pick-axes against the Mud-wall, Banks, Ramparts, and Dikes; whereby, with much adoe, they confine the Sea, and the Rivers, and the whole Countrey shall lye in Pickle, as their Herrings do.

Gent. Its the greatest Bogg of *Europe*, and Quagmire of Christendom, thats flat, of which it was formerly more strange, than it will be upon this War true; That having no Corn of their own, they had the Granary of *Europe*; no Wine they drank, more than any Countrey besides; no Wool or Flax they made more Cloth of both sorts, than any

any people, besides the *French* and *English*; and no Timber, yet spending more than any Nation.

Trav. 1. A Power that confinesthem at home, starves them ; and one years stop on their Trade overthrows them.

Gent. I look upon the Dutch in this Quarrel with *England*, like the Belly in its Controversie with the Members which fed them ; or like the Rebellion of *Paris*, which (saith the Historian) was starved, rather than Conquered. But Sir the next Province.

Trav. 2. *Zealand* (consisting of 7 Islands, the remainder of 18) hath no more to secure it from *Flanders*, than the left Branch of the River *Scheld*, or *Hout* ; or from *Erabant* East-ward, but the right Branch of the said River ; nor on the West from *England*, but the Sea ; whereof the whole World knows who is Master.

A Province that is so ill provided with Wood, that without a supply of Coals from *New-Castle* ; and *Scotland* hath no other remedy now, but to digg Turffs out of the Banks, too much weakned already thereby in the late English War ;

and that is to be drowned, for fear of being starved; whose Fate depends upon *Flushing* (another cautionary Town, formerly a poor one, since, the very Key of the *Netherlands*; without whose License, no ship could pass formerly, either to or from *Antwerp*;) and the most capacious Haven *Ramme*, or *Armynygden*.

Gent. 3. West Friezland &c.

Trav. West-Friezland, That hath no Fire but Cow-dung, no Air but foggy, no water, but Marshy; lyeth Eastward obnoxious to *Westphalen* in *High-Germany*, N. and W. to the main Ocean.

Gent. Where lyeth the strength of that place?

Trav. 1. In the strong Castles, that over-looks Harlingen-Haven, and Stavoren, in that part of it called Westergoe. 2. Leuwarden, in that called Oastergoe:— The rest of the Countrey being the seven Forrests, called *Seven-Wolden*:— In an Isle whereof called *Schelink*, to divert you, you may observe the taking of Dog-fish in this manner:

The men of the Island attire themselves with Beasts-skins, and then fall to dancing; with which sport the fish being
much

much delighted, makes out of the waters towards them, Nets being pitched presently between them and the water; which done, the men put off their disguises, and the frightened fish hastning towards the Sea, are caught in their Toyles.

Gent. But if it please you, the Situation of *Utrecht*.

Trav. 4. *Utrecht* lyeth safe enough, being furrounded by *Holland* and *Gelderland*; East, West, North, and South, as doth

5. *Overyssel*; onely *West phalen* casts a scurvey Aspect towards it Eastward.

Gent. Where lyeth the advantage against this Countrey?

Trav. In several parts of the Isle, which is secured onely by *Daventer* and *Campen*, as they are onely by the adjoining Marshes; which yet are rendred utterly unserviceable in one month of Frost; as appears *An.* 1527, when the Imperialists were let into both these Provinces.

Gent. Please you Sir to go on.

Trav. 6. *Gelderland*, which bred a Bull 1570, that weighed 3200 pound, must watch the Elector of *Bradenburgh* Eastward;

ward, whereon its bounded with *Cleveland*; whereof the States have got half into their hands, and the *Brabanters*, who shut it up South-ward.

Gent. Where lye the passages into this Countrey?

Trav. At the confluence of the *Mase* and the *Wael*, where Duke *Albert* erected, and the States maintain the Fort *St. Andrews* to command that Passage; and *Gelders*, the onely place in the Province, that would never submit to the States.

Gent. Zuphten Sir.

Trav. 6. Zuphten, lyeth at the mercy of *Westphalen* on the East, and *Cleveland* on the South.

Gent. Where is this place usually attached?

Trav. Over the old *Yssel*, from *Westphalen*, onely Zuphten, *Groll*, and *Doeshburgh* secure it; which yet every year of the last War shifered their Masters, so lyable they were both to surprize and Corruption.

7. To which I may add *Groning*, inclosed by the *Friezlands* on all sides, save the North, that lyeth open to the main Ocean,

Ocean; succoured onely by *Old Haven* and *Groning*.

Gent. But have the States no holding in *Flanders* or *Brabant*?

Trav Yes, they have the *Sluyes*, the *Isle of Castrandt* in *Flanders*, with such places of Importance in *Brabant*, as may tempt their watchful Neighbours to improve this juncture of their breach with *England*, to recover all the World; knowing that when they are so mightily ingaged by Sea, they will have but a very poor defence by Land; and it being obvious to themselves (but that Fate infatuates them it would punish) that a breach with *England* may lose what amity with it hath gotten them.

Gent. I pray how bigg may this United State be?

Trav Its Circuit is some 300 miles; its walled Towns 71; whereof 23 belong to *Holland*, 8 to *Zealand*, 11 to *West-Friesland*, 5 to *Utrecht*, 11 to *Overysse*, 16 to *Gelderland*, 8 to *Zuphten*:—And its Villages, 1560; whereof 400 are in *Holland*, and 300 in *Zealand*, 345 in *West-Friesland*, 70 in *Utrecht*, an 100 in *Overysse*, 300 in *Gelderland*, 145 in *Groning*,

besides the Towns in *Erabant*, *Flanders*, and *Cleveland*.

Gent. I pray how stand all these Neighbours affected towards their United Province?

Trav. *Westphalia*, and the Bishop of *Munster* is disobliged about the *Eylers-Sconce*; the Elector of *Eradenburgh* is not well pleased with some Passages in *Cleveland*; the Emperour and *Spain* strenthen themselves in *Flanders*: neither is the King of *France* without preparations in *Picarty* and *Artois*, and all this while the King of Great *Brittain* hath made the most dreadful preparations against them that any Age can remember.

Gent. This is so sad, that it must needs sink any other people but the Dutch, who are so much given to hope, that like *St Clemens*, though drowned, they have an *Anchor* about their necks.

Trav. Yet this is not all, for the *Hollanders*, under pretence of Liberty of Trade, which the Duke of *Rhoan* saith is their *Interest*; having engrossed a Monopoly of it, which all the World decrees as their Usurpation.

The industrious *Portugeze*, whom they
have

have wormed almost out of all their discoveries in *Asia* and *Africa* upon the least Truce with *Spain*, would set up Repri-
zals, as well for their Trade, as their Goods on either side of the Line.

The incensed *Swede* is ready to revenge Modern affronts, and former unkindnesses; besides his design for free Trade in the *Baltic-sea*.

The concerned *Dane* must secure his *Sound*, or quit his Kingdom.

The generous *French* meditate a free Trade, and an Universal Commerce, equally suitable to the inclinations and necessities of Man-kind; in order whereunto, (as Sir *George Downing* observes) he hath permitted his Subjects the recovery of some places in the Dutch hands with Honour, the loss whereof his Predecessors connived at, not without some disgrace.

What the Duke of *Muscovy* may do when disabused, is obvious to discerning men; who know that those Northern (and indeed all rude) people are never more implacable, than when imposed upon; never knowing upon what ground to trust, when once deceived.

Neither is Christendom onely offend-
ed by this unhappy people, who when
put on by an Heathen Prince that for-
bad Christians Trade, to the sad choice,
to renounce either their Trade, or their
Religion, made this untoward Answer ;
That they were not Christians, but *Hol-
landers* : But even the *Pagan* World near
hand here in *Affrica*, and further off in
Asia and *America*, watches the first fair
opportunity to rid their Ports, as the
Ghinois; their Islands as the *Indians*, and
their Coasts, as the *Negroes* of *Guinee* of
their insulting Usurpers, that know as
little how to command moderately a-
broad, as how to obey dutifully at home;
out-doing *Barbarisme* it self in uncivility,
and *Heathenisme* in cruelty; both which
are ashamed of themselves as acted by
Dutchmen.

Gent. Yet they are very strong (they
say) in the *Indies*, and at *Guinee*.

Trav. Its very true, and no more than
needs, that they who have a peculiar
unhappiness of disobliging all mankind,
should have a considerable Power to awe
them, and that the miserable people
that are not loved, should be feared.

Yet

Yet when what they have gained in *Trade*, by their adventure to *Guinee*, is compared with what they have lost in *Reputation*; the great support of Government by the surprize of it (unworthily assaulting a Christian Prince there, when he was engaged in their assistance against an Infidel elsewhere) when *Nova Battavia* is weighed with *Ambeyna*; when *Surat* and the Coast of *China* ballanceth the *Mollacco* Islands; when the unexpressable losses of their *West-India* Company by miscarriages, repulses, surprizes, shipwracks, strike tallies with the advantages of the *East India*; when they have reckoned as well what they can bring home, as what they have there, they will have as little reason to boast of their Interest on the other side of the Line a year hence, as they have to do so on this side of it now.

Gent. I doubt you are now a little partial, therefore waving all reflections, I pray give me an exact account of their state in those remote parts.

Trav. Although the Improsperous *Netherlanders* have done themselves so much wrong, that to relate their condition,

looks as if it were to reflect upon them ; and bare *Narratives* that concern them, seem little less than *Invectives* ; yet with the impartiality you alwaies expect, in the freedom of our private Discourses, take their state in *Asia, Affrica, and America* in this clear Account.

S E C T. I.

An account of the Hollanders state, in Asia, Affrica, and America.

I. **I**N *Asia*, 1. The Sultan of *Persia* (since the assistance we afforded him in removing the Trade of *Ormuz* to *Lar*) hath had so great a respect for the English Nation, that their Agent, who resideth at *Gambroon*, takes Custom of all Strangers that Traffique thither; and the Dutch are as much at our mercy in those Coasts, as they should and may be in good time on our own.

Neither are they more subject to us about *Ormuz*, then they are to the *Muscovites* (I suppose our very good friends)

upon

upon *Mare de Bochu* in *Hircania*; from whom they must take all their Silks at second hand every year, during the season of Trade, *i. e.* from *March*, when they go thither, to *July*, when they return.

And to say no more, They that have travelled the large Coast of *Persia* know, That as the *Portuguez*. (none of the Dutch best friends) manage the Trade of the Southern Ocean, so the *Muscovite* likely, upon a Trepan upon him, to be none of their mildest Foes, hath Engrossed the Commerce of the *Caspian* Sea.

1. In *Tartary*, *i. e.* *Capha*, that flourishing Empory, and capacious Haven, not farr from the *Streight Stretto de Cussu*, *sive Germanum*, never allowed the *Hollanders* any Trade, but what they must be beholding for to the *Genoese* their Competitors (who commanded that Trade, and indeed all upon the *Euxine*) or the *Turks* their Enemies; who under *Mahamet* the Great 1475, give Law to that place: Nor

2. *Tanus*, without the favour of those Nations, bordering on the *Euxine* Coast; and what entertainment they have a-

mong the *Circastians*, whose capacious Bayes, and commodious Havens *Synda Brata*, &c. are most fitly seated for Trade and Merchandize, this last years Gazet hath informed us; wherein 18 ships are said to be lost to the fury of the insenced Inhabitants, as they had done 11 a little before, not far from *Bolgar*, on the River *Volga*: Nor

3. *Cathay*, where they are forced to take their Rye, Hemp, Ruburb, Silk, and Musk on the second hand of the *Chinois*: Nor

4. *Cascur*, on the N. W. of *China*, in whose Royal City *Hiachum* they pay toll for their Merchandize: Nor

5. *Cainu*, where they must accept of the Womens *Veil*, the great Commodities of those Ports from the *Dantzikers*: Nor

6. *Theby Musche*, without Custom to the English.

3. Of the fifteen Provinces of *China*, 6 the most open and rich for Trade, in Wheat, Barley, Rye, Wool, Cotton, Olives, Vines, Flax, Silks, Metals, Fruits, Sugar, Honey, Ruburb, Camphire, Ginger, Musk, all Spices, China-dishes, and

Manu-

Manufactures, will as soon trade with a Dutchman, as they would with a *Tartar*; the difference they say between them being this, *viz*; That the *Tartars* are *Hollanders* without, and the *Hollanders* *Tartars* within.

4. What frequent irruptions are made by the *Indians* upon their Trade into those places; where they having nothing but what they have usurped from the *Portuguez*, who first by *Vasques de Gama* 1477; and then by *Alphonso de Parga*, *Bartholomew Diaz* after discovered the way of Commerce with this Countrey, by the new way of the *Cape de buan Sperance*; what surprizes in their passages to and fro upon the River *Labor*; what a check from *Diw* the strong *Portuguez* Garrison; what a stop from *Gon*, where lives a *Portuguez* Viceroy; what discouragements from the *Portuguese* Sea-Towns in *Canara*; what frights are they put to by the *Cittadel* of *Cononor*; what Tributes do they pay the King of *Calicute*; and yet how suspected by him? What interruption from the *Portugals* in the great Haven of *chochee*; what changes have they been subject to in *Bengula*; what over-

tures

tures there have been made by the Inhabitants to K. J. to undermine them; what hard meats they are held to by the *Portuguez* at *Colmuchi*; what subjection to the English (who are very much beloved there) at *Eantham*, the chief English Factory in that Countrey? What Losses they have suffered since they have ingrossed the whole trade of the *Moluccoes*? What Customs they pay the *Portuguez* at *Japan*, the Empory of the *Chinois*, who unwilling to trade in their own Countreys, bring their Traffique thither? To say no more, how unwelcom they are in the Isles where the Slaves were set free, on condition they could cut them off, and bring in the English; who are more acceptable for their honesty and civility than these haughty men, who curbed the Natives some years with three Forts, the people of *Lantora* voluntarily submitting themselves to the Protection of K. James, and to his use giving possession of their Countrey to Capt, Hage, Nov. 24. 1620. as the Inhabitants of *Warne* and *Rosengen* did a little after.

Gent. But is it not possible for these Dutch, notwithstanding the prejudice they

they now seem to lye under to tack about, and make an Interest yet in the divisions of *Europe*?

Trav. Its possible, but very improbable, since they have lost their Reputation, which is the bottom of their Interest, and you will find none will heartily close with them; because none can really trust them.

Gent. Potentates without Integrity, are the same thing with Tradesmen without Credit, for suspicion is irreconcilable; and its said of *Rome*, that *Favendo pietati fideique ad tantum fastigii per venerit*: And if you can make this good, the Low-countries have seen their best days.

Trav. I wish them no more harm, than that your inference be not as fatally just, as the premises are irrefragably true; and easily evidenced to be so, by as notorious an Induction, as is this day Registered in *Europe*.

Gent. As how?

Trav. 1. In reference to *Spain*.

Then they petition against strangers; declare for Liberty and Religion, when they had newly taken the Oath of Allegiance;

giance, made their Sovereign a Present of 120000*l.* and insinuated their chief Demagogues to the places of greatest Honour and Trust in the Countrey: Then they surprize *Mecklenburgh, Enchusen, &c.* when they treated at *Brussels*: Then they subscribed themselves Vassals to *France*, when they had sent a Petition to *Spain*: In a word, Whatever was the ground of these mens revolt from that Kingdom, their conduct in it had nothing of Honour or clearness, as wholly suiting a Popular and *Plebeian* humour.

2. In reference to *France*.

Not to mention the affront they put upon *Monsieur*, 1578, when they entertained him for Protector, yet obliged themselves to; whence upon his exclusion *Q. Eliz* from *Amsterd.* the Hieroglyphick that represented them, was a Cow, fed by *Q. Eliz.* stroaked by the Prince of *Orange*, and held by the tayl by *D. Francis*, till it bewrayed him, or any other sleights before they came to a consistency which may be reckoned as their necessity, rather than their fault.

1627. When they were High and Mighty, a strictly mutual Confederacy and

and Alliance Defensive and Offensive for 17 years, with a mutual Engagement not to treat with *Spain* on either side, without consent was agreed on Aug. 28. between *Lewis* 13th of *France*, and the States of the United Provinces, ratified June 30, 1630, and pursued on the French side, with a Million of *Lieus*, i. e. 1000000 sterling, besides 10000 Foot, and 1500 Horse fallen into *Artois* and *Hennault*; notwithstanding all which particulars, they endeavoured a Truce with *Spain*, and the States of *Flanders*, without the advice or consent of *France*; as appears by several underhand dealings of the Dutch with the Spaniards, couched in the French Embassadors memorial to the States 1634.

With whom I mean Mounfier de *Charnefs* by name (when their Treaties with *Spain* proved fruitless) Feb. 8. 1635. they renewed the former League upon the very same terms of No peace with *Spain*, without mutual consent, and in pursuit of it, fell with joynt forces upon *Tienen*, *Loven*, *Skinchen-Schons*, yet (the Province of *Holland* suspecting *France* no less than *Spain*, in the very heat of this War, wherein

wherein the French were engaged on their account (so good are these Watermen at Rowing one way, and Looking another) their Attorney General *Musch* is secretly dispatched to *Don Martin Azpe*, Secretary to the King of Spain about a Treaty; which the States solemnly denyed to *Carnasse*; and yet their Embassador *Paw* (when the French King told him, *That these secret proceedings, did contradict their solemn Treaty*; and how much it differed from the justice his Majesty used towards them, said they had communicated it to *Charneffe* 1641, 1642, 1643.

Yea, though *Anno* 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, there were notwithstanding these undermining several ratifications passed of these Treaties; and 1644 a League *Guarantin* entered into: Yet as *Monsieur de la Thuilleries* averred to their Faces, not a Month in these years passed without overtures between them and the Spaniards; which brought on the Treaty at *Munster* without, and against the French Kings consent, even when he was in the field on their behalf, at *Dunkirk*, *Stecken*, *Loqueren*, &c. at the rate of 18⁰ or

or 20000 Foot, and four or 5000 Horse to no purpose, the Dutch flurring him in most undertakings; as particularly at *Amwerp*, which did as good as offer up it self to their Army.

Nay (which was more) the intercepted Letters of *Count de Fénnerandin* made it evident, That *The peace* (at *Münster*) *was agreed on without any regard to the French Interest; which was not so much as named by the Dutch: And though the other Provinces were against it, yet because Holland was for it, they would soon bring the other Provinces to a compliance: Only honest Heer van Nederburst refused to sign so perfidious a Treaty, against not only the Honour, but the very Interest of his Countrey; of which I may say as the Greek Orators of Sparta, No League, no subsistence, no Faith no League.*

3. Should I re-capitulate their strange dealings with *England*, how they solicited our Queen, and yet dealt with the French King: How they promised us free Trade, yet stopped our ships: How they borrowed our money, to buy a peace with *Spain*: How they admitted our Embassadors to their supreme Senate,

nate, yet because he should not understand all Debates, they presently set up a secret Council : How they intreated the *Q*uo to send over the Earl of *Leicester*, yet abused him so far, that he left behind him a Meddal, whereon there was engraven a Dog and a Flock of Sheep, with this Inscription; *Non Oves sed Ingratos* :

How they depended on our Field-Officers, and yet enjealousied them one against the other. How they delivered us the Caution-Towns we had taken, yet were never quiet till they had trucked for them : How they owned King *James* their Protector, yet set up a blasphemous Reader (I mean *Vorslius*) in competition with him : What earnestness they used to dissuade him from Alliance with *Spain*, when they had a correspondent there ! How they complemented King *Charles* the first (of blessed memory) when they disputed his Right to his own Seas : How they protest their Obligations to him, yet cheat us of the Impost upon their Herring fishing, and presume to fight with *Cquendo* the Spanish Admiral, in our very Havens : How they had their Agents here, during our Civil War,

under

under pretence of mediating our Peace, observing the advantages they might make of our War: How affectionately they there embraced the Kings Interest, and yet how suspiciously their Embassadour faultered about his death: How zealously they espoused his Majesties Interest that now is, while hopefull 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, (for a pretence to hide their design of quitting the Homage they owed to *England*, and engrossing its Trade) and when that was done, how like themselves (that is *Cunningly*) they deserted it, from 1653, to 1660: How eager they were to entertain His Majesty, (though not till they had assurance of his Restoration) and yet how unkind to his Excellent Sister and her Son: How instant for Peace at *White-hall*, and yet how unreasonable in their Usurpations, Pyracies, Depredations, and Surprizes in *Affrica* and *America*?

How ready to deliver the Pepper Islands, and what pretences from year to year to keep it: How earnest in soliciting a War with the Turks in *Algiers*, yet how treacherous in deserting it: How importunate in their addresses for peace, yet

yet how diligent in their preparations for War! How ready to make satisfaction for old injuries, when the mean time they offer new ones: How respectful of His Majesty in their Embassies, yet how abusive of his Person, Government, and Relations in their licensed Libels and Pictures: What Civility, what Kindness pretended! yet how *barbarous* to our Prisoners at home! How severe to our Merchants abroad!

Should I (I say) recollect more particularly their several Transactions with *England*, from the year 1665, to the year 1665, that is for an Hundred years together; it might be interpreted my Spleen, rather than my History; and the gratification of my own Interest, than the information of your Judgement.

4. With *Denmark* they made a League, wherein among other things it was provided, they should pay a Rose-Noble for every ship that passed the *Sound*; which yet they payed or denyed (as the King of *Denmark* Remonstrated) onely according as their Convoys were either weak or strong, sometimes disputing his very Dominion in the *Sound*;

and threatning the Trade of the *Baltick-Sea*.

5. Yet when *Swedeland* upon their instance 1640, 1643, 1644, 1645 entred into a *League Guarantime*, and in pursuance thereof began a War in *Denmark*, the very same poynt of time they sent 50 ships to the *Sound*, and three Embassadors to *Copenhagen*, representing the formidable Power of the *Swedes* in the *East-Sea*, and entring into a *League Defensive* with the *Dane*, not onely without the Queen of *Sweden*s consent, but with a promise of 4000 men against her; yea and an *Article*, wherein she is obliged to pay Tolt to the Dutch for the *Sound*; they having hired it during some years for 140000 *Pattacoons*, or *Dollars per annum*: Of which matters the *Swedish* Ministers have made loud Remonstrances to the *States General*, and to the World.

6. Neither have they any more Credit with the *Portuguez*, with whom they ordered a Cessation of Hostility, upon the alteration there 1640, conducing so much to the *Spaniards* weakning, and their own establishment; yet cunningly inserting

ing this Clause, viz: That the Truce should not begin in the East-Indies, till within a year; nor in Brazil, till within half a year after the ratification thereof; and as cunningly by vertue thereof, giving order to their men, to take what they could in the mean time; as they did at *Angola*, *Marinsan*, and *St. Thome*; which they surprized, being admitted by the innocent *Portuguez* to them, under the colour of that League and Truce the *Mighty States* making this unworthy Allegation to the *Portuguez* Embassadour, in behalf of that action, viz: That there was no wrong done, in regard that in that Clause its said, *That each side should hold and keep what it can take in such a time.*

Whereunto the Embassadour generously replied; That *That must be understood Bonâ fide*, viz: That which should be taken, without having any knowledge of the Truce.

7. Nay, in the 11th Article of the Union at *Utrecht*, *An. 1579.* its promised, That no Member thereof should be neglected in future Treaties; and proceedings yet, how *Antwerp*, *Gaunt*, and *Brussels*, though involved therein, were deserted
in

in the Truce 1607, and the peace 1648, as well as in the War 1625, when the Prince having taken the Castle of *Teemche*, and the French *Dunkirk*, *Antwerp* might have been easily rescued, is as well known to the World, as the Reason of it; viz: because *Antwerp* being reduced, would have drawn to it self its ancient and great Trade, which *Holland* and *Zealand* enjoyed as long as *Antwerp*, and the *Shilds* were dammed up.

Gent. These passages with 1. The *Amboyna* action, within two years after a solemn Treaty begun at *London* 1613, continued at the *Hague* 1617, and finished at *London* 1619.

2. The 20 ships lent against their ancient friends, the French Protestants, 1625.

3. The little satisfaction we have for our losses at *Amboyna*, notwithstanding the special promise of Reparation before the year 1625, together with the 326 particular injuries done our Merchants and Countrey within these 145 years, amounting to 958646 l. where its not unknown to the World, nor to themselves, though they would willingly for-

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get

Get it, what their condition was, when *England* first undertook their Protection; what kindness Blood, and Treasure from *England* set them up in Queen *Elizabeths* days; what Power and interposition from Great *Brittain* had them declared a free State in King *James* his time; what Indulgence and condescension to let them pass, trade, and fish on our Seas, upon the civil condition onely of striking sail to our ships and Castles, in acknowledgment of our Sovereignty, have satisfied me, That the Dutch having been so careless of that Grand thing Reparation, that they are as unlikely to make an Interest in *Europe* for the future, as they are unable for the present: And now they are to stand upon their own bottom; will you vouchsafe to shew me their Strength, and that first in point of Money, the Sinnews of Warr?

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The Dutch present Condition in reference to Money and Treasure.

Trav. **H**AVING of late years Engrossed most of the Trade in the *Baltick sea*, i. e. the *East-land Trade*, the Trade of *Sweden*, *Liefland*, *Prusia*, *Poland*, *Pomerania*, *Silesia*, for *Masts*, *Pitch*, *Cables*, *Iron*, *Copper*, *Brass*, *Clapboard*, *Tar*, &c. the *Sound* being let them 1651, at so low a rate, as 140000 *Pattacoons* or *Dollars*: Monopolized the *Spice*, *Gold*, *Pearl*, and other Trades in the *East* and *South*, so that all the *World* traded upon second-hand from *Holland*; then the *Emporium* of it passed, and fished without controul upon our *Coast* these 30 years.

Its not unlikely but that they have amassed a considerable *Treasure*; but now the *French King*, and all *Europe* pursue so vigorously the design of free Trade; now the *King of Denmark* prepares so considerably for the maintenance of the *Sound*; now the *Swedes*

have a mighty Navy to restore their Northern Trade; now the *Portuguez* devolve their Interest upon the King of Great Britain; and that mighty Prince checks their Usurpations and Monopolies abroad, and forbids their Trade and Fishing at home: that Bank must sink, and their great Charge and little Trade, must eat out the principal Stock, beyond all recruit amongst themselves; whose 7 Provinces, not so big as 7 of our Shires, (the great Quagmire of the South) cannot maintain the 7th part of their Inhabitants at the rate of a *Chelsey*-Prisoner; who lived always upon Neighbours, eat their Bread, wear their Cloth, grow rich on their pay, and sterve at their displeasure.

Gent. I but they have infinite Methods of Imposts and Taxes.

Trav. They have more wayes indeed to raise Money, than to earn it: But in their Taxes, there are two things that portend their Ruine.

Gent. I pray what are they?

Trav. The first is, That the very grounds of their Taxes fail them.

The second is, That the Measure
of

of them , breaks their People.

Gent. As how?

Trav. Thus : Their Taxes are either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Those by Sea,} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Those by Land.} \end{array} \right.$

1. Those by Sea must needs fall to the ground in this manner, — 400000*l.* a year, besides the tenth fish, and the wastage of what was spent in *Holland* ; or transported to any other Countrey ; which, together with the benefit of allaying the Coyn taken in those Countreys, amounted to an infinite Treasure for Herring, and other salt-fish now forbidden them on our Coasts, is lost , or at least much diminished.

2. Licenses, Passports, Customs; since Trade is much deaded by their late Sickness, and more by their present War ; wherein their Merchants lose their Principal, and therefore Rationally they cannot expect their Interest.

3. Their Prizes and Auxiliary Aides, reckoned in the Spanish War , a part of their revenue fall within a narrow compass.

4. Their Imposts upon French Wines,

Vinegar, Coals, will be very short, till they have cleared the Coast between *Burdeaux* and *New-castle*; and the like Judgement is to be made of their Tribute. 1. Of assurance of *Westlebank* and *Faëlorien* in this great stop of Trade.

2. Those by *Land*, if it be possible to raise them in these Islands without free trade at *Sea*, are so grievous, that the third part of them cost the King of *Spain* his Dominion; and these (with the least defeat to improve the discontent of the people) may cost the States the Republick.

Hear them, and bless God heartily that you are an Englishman born. —

1. *Polt-money*, i. e. 4s. for every Head, called by them *Hoofst-ghelt*.

2. *Chimney-money*, called *Scoorsteen-ghelt*, 1s. 6d. a Chimney.

3. *De twee Honderste Penningh*, i. e. The 200l. penny of every mans Estate.

4. *Sout-ghelt*, or the Tribute for Salt, 6d. a Bushel.

5. Tribute on Ale and Beer, 3s. a Barrel strong Beer, and 12s. small.

6. Tribute on Victuallers, a half penny a Meal.

7. Tribute

7. Tribute of Butter and Candles, 1d. a Pound.

8. *Den Impost van de ronde Maeten*, or an Impost on whatever is measured with a round Measure,

9. The Impost on Turffs, Wood, Cloths sowed, Grounds, Waggon, Boats, Houses, Pictures, Books, Ships, and all immoveable Goods.

10. Four shillings for every Man-servant, and Maid-servant; with many more that would tyre the patience of a better humoured people.

Gent. Indeed when I consider that the two Supports of that Countrey are 1. *Merchandize.* 2. *Manufacture.* And withall reflect what little freedom there is for the trade of the one, and how little vent for the Workmanship the other; I am very apt to believe their Counsel of the Treasury have, as in that for Trad: though I admire not so much their buses are so low now, as that ever they could be so high.

Trav. Indeed, 1. The Scituation of their Rivers, running through each part of their Countrey, and conveying thither the Wealth of the German, the Bri-

tish , and the *Meditaranian-Sea*.

2. Their Excise rising with their charge; the most idle, sloathful, and improvident Souldier, that selleth his blood for drink, and his flesh for bread, serves at his own charge; for every pay-day he payeth his Father, and he the Common purse.

3. The Coyne of Nations hoarded in their Banks for their Commodities, which, as the Carriars of Christendom, they convey from one Nation to the other.

4. Their trading every where upon the freest Conditions.

5. Their encouraging of Merchants and Artifts, 1. By freedom from Imposts. 2. By due limits of every one in his own way; as the *Hamburg* and *Dan-sick* Merchants in their way, the *East-Indians* in theirs, and the *West-Indians* in theirs. 3. By their Respects towards them, and the Priviledges allowed them. 4. By taking care that neither Merchant nor Artizan, that is expert in the secrets and Mysteries of his Profession, go out of their Dominions.

6. The concernment of each Person in the state of the Publick. 7. Their

7. Their prudence in committing all Accounts to Merchant--Commissioners.

8. Their fundamental constitution for a yearly estimate of all Estates and Persons.

9. The very necessity of being industrious in a Countrey, where Nature can do nothing without Art.

10. The Peoples humour to maintain their Liberty, which cannot be without Arms, as Arms cannot be supported without Stipends, nor Stipends without Impositions; which are the easier raised, the more lively apprehensions those people have of Danger; and the easier paid, because they appoint 40 days to every Souldiers month.

Gent. Besides, there is a world of money raised, under pretence of Repairing the Publick Banks, and maintaining the common Cause, called *Quota* insensibly from this free State: But are you able to make out how much their Treasure falls short by reason of this War?

Trav. Besides the fore-mentioned Argument on that Subject, I shall add another by way of Instance in particular Provinces,

1. *Holland* (which ballanceth the rest of the Provinces in Expences and Counsels) depends in its Revenue on 1. Weaving and making of Cloth; as at *Harlem* and *Leyden*, which a restraint on Spanish and English Wool (besides our skill therein) stoppeth. 2. on Merchandize and Navigation; as at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, which this War baffleth. 3. In the vent of Cheese, Butter, French-Wines, and Beer; as at *Delph* and *Dort*, which this Quarrel forbids. 4. The sale of Salt and Salt-fish throughout the Countrey, which they owed to our Indulgence.

2. *Zealand* on the Wines of *France*, the Wines and Allum of *Spain*, the Spices and Gold of *India*, hitherto with our leave onely carried to *Prusia*, *Lief-land*, *Denmark*, and other Northern Ports.

3. *Friezland* on Horses, Bulls, Turff, and Onions; commodities sold among themselves, not likely to support so vast a charge as a War with Great *Brittain* and *Ireland* may amount; onely *Emdden* Port must not expect its usual confluence of *English*, *Danish*, *Nind*, *Norway* ships,

ships, nor its wonted vent for Milk, Barley, and Beans to *Germany*. — To say no more, A War with a potent Nation at Sea, doth what they complained of in *Spain*; Imprison them in a poor home, that hath onely Ayr (and that none of the best) to breath in.

The Dutch present Condition in respect of Government.

Gent I Am very well satisfied with respect to the present state of affairs, together with the strict Acts of State in most Kingdoms, against the Exportation of Coyn and Bullion; in what condition our Neighbours are in point of Treasure, will you be pleased to proceed to the point of Government?

Trav. " Their Government, to use a
 " Fellow-Travellers words, is a *Democra-*
 " *cy* (and there had need be many to
 " rule such a Rabble of rude ones; tell
 " them of a King in jest, and they will
 " cut your throat in earnest; the very
 " name carryeth in it more *Odium* than
 " *Image*

“ Image to a Jew, Old Age to a Woman,
 “ or a Surplice to a Non-conformist) made
 “ up of these parts, viz:

1. A *Stadt-bolder*, or General, whose Power is not to decree any thing, but to Advise; not to order any matter, though of the least moment, but see their Orders executed.

2. The States-General, called *Hoegh Moeghend*, or High and Mighty; consisting 1. Of Delegates chosen by the seven Provinces sometimes for three years, sometimes for more, never for life. 2. Of a President changed every eighth day. 3. Secretaries removed every three years, all paid by their respective Provinces, a constant stipend; and when sworn not to regard so much the Interest of their particular Provinces, as of the Union trusted, 1. With the choice of Generals, not so much to Command, as Oversee. 2. With the Oaths and other Disciplines of War by Sea and Land. 3. With the answering of Embassadours. 4. With the Accounts of the respective Governours and States of Provinces, and all other affairs: They may
 be

be at leisure, for 5. Onely all these affairs must be offered first to the States of every Province, and thence imparted to the States-General; by the major part of whom all things are ratified, unless in case of Taxes, War, Peace, &c. And such things as concern the Constitution of the Republick.

3. A Council of State, called by them *Den Raet van Staten*, out of the States-General; whose care is the Discipline and Provision, of the Militia, with the Execution of such Orders of the States-General as concern the Union, and the whole Common-wealth.

4. Upon Extraordinary occasions, a General Assembly of the States, called *De general vergadering*, made up of more Delegates than ordinary, are convened to treat of Offensive and Defensive Wars of Truce, Leagues, unaccustomed Taxes, &c. Affairs so managed with such unanimous consent, that they cannot proceed, till the dissenting Provinces be by Delegates sent to that purpose from the Assembly satisfied.

5. The Council of the Admiralty, consisting of Merchants and Sea-men; where.

whereunto their Maritime Revenue is brought, with their Deputies changed every year; whereof there are three appointed to reside in *Holland*, the first at *Amsterdam*, the second at *Rotterdam*, and the the third at *Hoorn*: One in *Zealand*, and that at *Middleburgh*; and one in *Friezland*, and that at *Harlem*; consisting of seven Senators, one Secretary, and one Treasurer, of the Navy.

6. The Council of the Treasury, or the Committee of all Accounts, new every 2 years, (to which all their taxes are paid in) consisting of Merchants and Usurers.

Gent. I do not clearly apprehend what judgment to make of their present state from their Government; the least light in this particular, will be a very great favour.

Trav. Briefly thus:

1. While a Monarch *acts*, these great Councils *debate*; while he is at their door they demur, either the quarrel, as *Utrecht* and its Deputies, or the Method, as *Zealand*; or the charge, as *Friezland*; or the Command and Conduct, as *Holland*.

2. Each State and Province pretending to an equal Power; they are so long

in perswading dissenters by Delegates to Reason, that they lose both their Votes, and the very designs of them.

3. Particular Piques and Animosities shall hazard a Publick Interest, and some great ones will chuse to betray the State, rather than gratifie an Adversary.

4. Nay, such are the disorders of a Common-wealth, that when they should fight an Enemy, they are scuffling among themselves; and when the people expect effectual Orders in their Defence, they are throwing Ink-horns at one anothers heads.

5. The Deputies of each Provinces are ingaged to particular Interests, when the whole lyeth at stake; and the Question is, Whether *Zealand* shall yeeld to *Holland*, at that very instant, when its a question too, Whether both are not swallowed by the first Invader.

6. The temporary Grandees of a free State have a private fortune, and a Posterity to provide for upon the Publick Stock, when the Hereditary Princes of a Kingdom are secured for both; and *De Wit* shall design onely the erection of a Family, when King *Alphonso* the 4th
aymes

aymes at the free Trade of *EUROPE*.

7. And a Pension shall buy the best Vote in the Senate, where is a man but would rather be a Duke under a Sovereign, than Burgemaster among the Rabble.

8. Besides that, a sudden advancement of a *Boor* from his shop, to the Senate; not for his Wit, God knoweth, but for his Money, is as much to seek in the affairs of War and Peace, as *myn Heer vander Meer*; who would needs make his son Admiral, because he had one day ventured in a Caper from the *Weiling* to *Burdeaux*.

9. Among which ignorant and unskilful multitude to be Eminent, is to be dangerous; and to deserve well of the Government and Countrey, looks like a design to surprize it; an instance whereof is old *Barneveld*, who after 40 years incomparable services, was allowed no other Recompence than the loss of that head for out-witting his Countreymen, which had so often over-reached their Enemies, as likely to betray that State which he had so often supported.

10. Neither is this the onely inconvenience

venience of their backwardness and bawling in State-matters (though its very sad that excellent persons dare not oblige their Countrey, and its safer there to miscarry, than go through an Enterprize;) for besides this, they are forced to keep so many Forreigners in Pension during life, as well *when* they have occasion to use them, as *when not* (lest they should be surprized in their ignorance or weakness) as put them to the charge of a War in the calmest and best settled peace.

11. What a peevish thing a Free-state is, when the people want Trade or Work; and those people are many in a narrow compass, where they with much ease and privacy Meet, Debate, Complain, Contrive, yea and Remonstrate too, is upon no Ground better known, than in *Holland* and the United Provinces.

12. And when all this is done, they are so much puzzled about the choice of Officers and Commanders, that to pitch upon a Commander (when all cannot enjoy what every one desires) in Chief, is to hazard a Revolt; and to decide a
Compe-

Competition, is to lose a Province; where however the rejected Party will be able to undo in Private, whatever his Competitor may undertake in Publick; not heeding the Quarrel, so much as the men that manage it.

13. Neither is this all the mischief of that Government, the nicities of Privileges and Liberty, Propriety and the Fundamental shall buzze the people in the greatest dangers to Mutinies against any trespassers against these sacred Rules, that are within either their Malice or Revenge.

14. Nay, to see the ambitious Heads, that aym at Power and Advantage, by the disorders of the Publick affairs; engaging 1. The simple and the sloathful. 2. The Id, and no men, and Blanks. 3. The Contrivers and Speakers. 4. The Sticklers and Dividers by Menaces, Flattery, Pretences, Money, or Preferment, to move, to press, to quit, divert, and put off Debates in such season and order as may best comport with their Design and Advantage; what fair dresses, and cleanly couching of Projects; what suitable ways of working they have, upon the humours

mours of their Fellow-*Burgemasters*; as their Fear, their Anger, their Loath, their Neglect, their Formality, Vanity, Caution, Inclinations, Profit, or Pleasure, to connive the pinch of Disputes; to scruple *nothing*; to divert, or neglect the best Vote in nature: What care to oblige the Rabble with Nods, Smiles, and what they most esteem a redress of Grievances, which yet the very Patriots themselves it may be contrived themselves, they being a people that will contrive things amiss, rather than want something that they may mend.

What generous entertainments to cashiered Officers, broken Merchants, discontented Counsellors and Advocates! What sullen Retirements from the State, with untoward *Looks*, *Garb*, and *Language*! How cunningly the Faction relieve the present necessities, with lasting inconvenience! How sliely they engross the Publick Treasure, into Private Hoards!

What correspondents they keep in the Admiralties and Treasuries! What Advocates and Dependants in the particular States and Councils! What irregular

gular and wi'd Resolves ! I say , To reflect on these , and other Particulars of that Government , cannot chuse but convince a man how deplorable a thing it is to be governed by a Rabble , that are more addicted to Appearances , than capable of comprehending the *Reasons* of Things ; among whom , in all cases determinable by Plurality of Voices , the greater number of Fools , weigheth down the more prudential Councils of fewer Wise-men.

Nay , which is most ridiculous and miserable , (but that in popular suffrages it must be so) his Vote many times casts a Kingdom , that hath not brains enough to rule his private Family ; deciding the Question , without understanding the Debate.

Gent. Indeed when I consider how slow their Debates must be , when managed by so many divided Heads ; and how low their Treasure , when passed through so many private hands ; when I reflect on the several obstructions in their many Admiralties , and the indirect proceedings in their numerous Councils for the Treasury ; I wonder much how they
main-

maintain a War, more how they conduct it : But Sir I observe Religion was their great friend in former Wars.

S E C T. 3.

Their present state in point of Religion.

Trav. **I**T was so indeed, when Queen Elizabeth pittied, the French Protestants relieved, and the German Princes assisted them upon the bare account of their being Professors of the Gospel; besides that, that Notion extraordinarily inspired their Populacy, nothing rendring men more daring in this World than their Engagements for another; when that which restrains and moderates Passions inflames them.

I. But 1. Since the Dutch have never been esteemed really devout, and now think it not worth their while to pretend it; and are only *Jewes* of the New-Testament, that have changed only the Law for the Gospel, since they are so much

much Christians as to tolerate Jewes, and banish Catholiques; and so much Protestants, as to silence *Arminians*, and indulge twelve sorts of *Anabaptists*; the common saying being, that *A man may be what Devil he will there, so he pusheth not against the States.*

II. Since the Quarrel is not Religion, so much as *Trade*, so much their *Faith*, as their Interest; and they can clap a League with the *Turk* that they may invade an *Ally*, and the best Protestant Prince in the World.

III. Since the very variety of their Religions endanger their Countrey men with seditions, than any Enemy yet hath done by Invasions; to instance no further than the Remonstrant and Anti-remonstrant controverſie, which if not seasonably allayed, by the grave Councils, and potent Engagement of King *James* of blessed memory, 1617, 1618, 1619. had taken away their very Place and Nation: Every ambitious or discontented Person, having the opportunity of making himself the Head, or at least of a dissenting Party; into whose Conſciences, by the fundamental constitution

tion of the Government, no man dares look, untill they grow so prevalent that none can controul their Practices, *Schism* being established there by a Law, and their Government made precarious and contemptible, as exposed to the restless Importunity of every Sect and Opinion; yea, and of every single Person who shall presume to dissent from the Publick, who finding that by being troublesome to the Government, that they can arrive to an indulgence, will, as their numbers increase, be more troublesome; that so at length they may arrive to a general toleration, and at last cry for an establishment; besides that the variety of Religions, when openly indulged, doth directly distinguish men into Parties, and withal gives them opportunities to count their numbers; which considering the animosities that out of a Religious Pride will be kept on foot by the several Factions, doth tend directly and inevitably to open disturbance, when there is no security that either the Doctrine or the Worship of the several Parties, who are all governed by a several Rule, shall be consistent with the peace of
of

of the State,—whereof there are these four degrees; Ministers, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons.

IV. Since the Ministers cannot at all in this, or any other case assist the Government, being 1. Poor, and stipendiary, being allowed seldom above 50l. a year. 2. Chosen and settled with the consent of the people (about which matter, there are not there a few Blastings and Factions—about 1. The Right of Presentation. 2. The Examination of the person presented. 3. The Contract between him and his Patron. 4. The time of Presentation. 5. The Orthodoxy and Piety of the man Presented. 6. The Churches Right of refusing their Presented Minister, or to turn him out, &c.) 3. Unlearned, there being no encouragement to be Excellent; the Pedant and the Doctor sitting together at the Ordinary, right at the rate of an Equall Common-wealth, after they have performed their Sermon and Common-place, and with Prayer and fasting are sent abroad, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbitery, and the lifting up of the hands of the people.

V. Since

V. Since they have such clashing among their Ruling Elders, and such ado with their 1. National Synod. 2. Their Ecclesiastical Senate. 3. Their Provincial Conventions twice a year. And 4. Their Ecclesiastical Conventicles, whereof 16. in a Province once a month.

VI. Since a man knoweth *Sunday* amongst them by no other Token than by their Playing and Mustring; since God may be more safely offended there than the States-General; their Republick, being to them more than Heaven: Liberty is their God, War their Heaven, Peace their Hell, the *Spaniard* their Devil, Custom their Law, and their Wills their Reason: — Since when they must in Heathen Kingdoms part with their trade or Religion, they will say they are no *Christians*, but *Hollanders*.

VII. Since its the Protestant States and Princes that they have most disobliged, I mean *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *England*.

VIII. Since they have so little regard to Religion, that when the Christian Ministers in *Turkey* were sent for to consult about *Moses* his Body, the Dutch

Merchants said they had none.

These Particulars being warily put together, I may conclude that they have lost their Interest in point of Religion.

Gent. Nay, when they pretend to no more Religion there, than 1. To Pray. 2. Read. 3. Preach. 4. Expound. 5. Catechise. 6. Baptize. 7. Receive the Communion the first *Sundayes* in *April*, *July*, *October*, and *January*, after 18. dayes warning. 8. To marry a Widow within six months, a Maid at 14, with an Exhortation. 9. To make a sick mans Will. 10. To go before a dead body, without either Prayer, Sermon, or so much as the tinkling of a Bell. 11. To admonish, suspend, excommunicate, 1. By praying for the guilty person. 1. On *Sunday*, without naming either him or his fault. The 2d. Naming him. The 3d. Naming him and his fault, for which he is excluded, till he confesseth it before the Congregation, and the Pulpit: — And all these things with that indifferency, that if men will, they may use them, and submit to them; if not, they may let them alone: Inso-much as there is not a more ridiculous

Meet-

Meeting in the World, than their Parochial *Sunday meetings*; where they do what they please indeed for an hour or two, and the people do what they please all the Week? — I think we may wave that Point, and see what is —

*Their present Condition in point
of Land-Forces.*

Trav. **W**HEN 1. They are forced to maintain so many thousands in time of Peace, on purpose that they may be ready against a War.

2. When their *Weefvaders* for the *Orphans* of their souldiers, when their *East-buysen* for maimed souldiers, when their *Aclmoejtiniers* for old servants and Officers, when their *Die buyse sitten, de Armen*, and other *Wase-houses*, *Guest-houses*, *Du-houses*, and most prudent provisions for those persons that fail in their service, stand them in 364547l. 16s. 4d. *Amsterdam* alone maintaining 113764. with weekly accommodations.

3. When at their last year Estimates

(as the custom is) of States and Persons, they sunk almost half in half; besides that so many served forreign Princes without leave against the fundamental constitution of their Government,

4. When in the greatest danger of the Countrey, they will stand upon this Punctillio, of their *Magna Charta*; that none should be forced to serve out of his own Province.

5. When so many excellent persons, especially almost all their Commanders, must either quit their service, or their own Allegiance.

6. When the Coyn of each Nation, is by strict Lawes kept there, and the States must spend upon the common stock,

7. When the Lord of the Sea in Right and Power forbids the Importation of any Bullets, Match, Powder, Armes, Ammunition, or any other Contraband Goods from any part of the World into *Holland*, upon pain of forfeiting the Goods and Vessels too.

8. When the gross Inhabitants are so unweildy, that they can do nothing but sit on their Breeches in a ship.

9. When they are as much at a loss for

for Men to their Arms, as they may be for Arms to their Men, in a very short compass of time should a mighty Prince, who is Lord of the Sea in Power, as well as Right, continue that severe Edict whereby all Nations are advertised, That, what Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods soever, they shall Import to the Lands, Territories, Plantations, or strong Holds, belonging to the Estates of the United Netherlands, shall be judged Prize-goods, and forfeited accordingly.

And consequently the Dutch stores being likely to supply at least 40000 men by Sea and Land, without any hoped recruit, the Countrey must needs be lost, as *Amsterdam* was once for want of *Ammunition*.

Besides that, they will be as much to seek for *Provision*; as for *Men*; the Pestilence preceding their War not more fatally, sweeping away the one, (a third part being missed in *Holland*) than the Famine following it cuts off the other? (the Market is already improved a moiety;) and when the *Baltick* sea is commanded by *Sweden* and *Denmark*; the *Mediterranean* awed by the *Turk*, and *French*,

French, and the *Brittish*-coasts over-ruled by their Sovereign, *Holland* will not be said so properly to be overcome, as to be starved; it being not likely that the King of *England* should be guilty of the King of *Spain*'s oversight; (Princes seldom erre twice) which cost him those *Provinces* (and as much money as would have bought as much Land thrice over,) and rendred them as considerable, as it made him despicable; that is, ly pelting at their impregnable Townes, when he may swallow their whole Commonwealth, and take that pedling Countrey quickly by the *Wholesale*, that cost others so much by the *Retail*.

Its true, their Towns are strong, but *Factions*; driving at their particular Interests, to the prejudice of the general States, and ready to submit to any new Masters, rather than Truck under *Amsterdam Antwerp* chose rather trade under *Spain*, than Liberty under the free States: each Governour pursuing his own design as vigorously as the *High* and *Mighty* do theirs: Neither is there a Garrison there, wherein the Governour is not engaged against the *Burgemasters*, and they

they inveterate against him ; wherein the Townsmen would not betray the Souldiers, or the Souldiers sell away the Townsmen.

Besides, as an Agent (who doth there more service than an Army) may order the affair, such may the misunderstanding be between the respective Provinces, that they had rather (as the Duke *De Alva* observed) be ruined by themselves, than saved by one another; though indeed as they are hardly attempted, by reason of the narrowness of their ways, and frequency of their Dikes, so they are more hardly relieved; a 1000 well-encamped men, being not to be attempted there by 10000; to which may be added, That as strong soever their Towns may be by Land, they lye open by Sea, and so no longer tenable against us, then their Masters are Lords of the *Brittish*-coasts.

But suppose their Forces by Land most considerable, yet you must suppose with all Commanders to those Forces; who being of necessity Forreigners, men of fortune, and it may be persons of various apprehensions, never likely to close in a common Quarrel or Action unanimously

modestly or honestly. Yea let me tell you, their very strong Holds are their weakness; as to which they trust so much, that they could never yet look an Enemy in the face in the Field, nor perform anything resolute or honourable.

Not to mention their pay, which must as duly be paid, as the Usurers Mortgage-money, in the very time and place, or else the Countrey may be over-run while they lay down their Arms, and cry *Ghelt, ghelt*; as they did in the very first action of the Prince of *Orange* towards their freedom, to the loss of 5000 men, and three Counts of the Empire at *Steinbocke*.

Neither is it the least consideration, That the Scene of a Land-war, must be the very bowels of their own Countrey; they not daring to look beyond their Cantons by Land, for fear of their friends, nor by Sea, for fear of their enemies.

Not to aggravate the affair with this unhappy reflection, That 2000 Horse eats up their Countrey in Summer, and must be eat up themselves, for want of Butter and Cheese in Winter: Yet the
worst

worst is to come, viz: an untoward Oath was put upon so many expert, valiant, and deserving Scots and Eng., which not only forfeits them these excellent Persons service, in the instant they could worst spare them, but likewise assists us with such Experience and Interests in their own Countrey, as these Gentlemen cannot chuse but communicate, to the great prejudice of their Cause and Government.

Nor needed they have been so Prodigal of the few Gentlemen they had from foreign parts, who have scarce any of their own; for among them a brave Courtly, Gentile, and Noble Person, is like *Merlin* in the field among *Crowes* after *Michaelmas*, which they wonder at, envy, but can neither use nor respect.

Their spirits are sunk as low as their Countrey, — and their blood runs as thick as their water: — Not an Order passing without a French Secretary, nor a Muster without an English Commander, nor an Embassy managed without an *Italian* Gentleman.

Men are like Wine, not good, before the Lees of Clownishness be settled;

“nor when its too windy, and will flie
 “out of the Bottle; nor when its too au-
 “stere and lowre: In a midling clarity
 “and quickness it is best.

Gent. Indeed I look for little good in
 a Land-service, from gross and unweil-
 Dutchmen: But I hope they are confi-
 derable at Sea.

Trav. Indeed there's not so Potent a
 piece of ground for the bigness of it in
 the World, as *Holland* at Sea: If

1. Their Timber were answerable at
 Land, to their ships at Sea; and they
 must not fight for their shipping, as well
 as their trade, being beholden to *Swede-
 land*, *Denmark*, and *England* for the very
 strength wherewith they must engage
 them. If

2. They had either ships that (accord-
 ing to the *Automatical* proposal made
 there last year) could manage them-
 selves, and they were not as much to
 seek, to let the world see they can furnish
 an 100 sail, as they have been hitherto
 in perswading it they can build them;
 it being one thing in *Holland* to set out
 1000 Merchant-men, and another 160
 men of War; their Plantations abroad
 having

having swept away those men that would maintain them *at home*; they, and their old Masters of *Spain* lying under one misprision and oversight, *viz.* That they enlarge the borders of their Dominions at the charge of the strength of them. If

3. They could recruit their ships, as well as man them, and one Battel well followed without mercy or Quarter, overthrew them not beyond recovery. *Holland*, as well as *Spain*, were it not for want of men and bread, would do wonders. If

4. Their people would fight, as well as *debate*, and maintain a Quarrel, as well as *scan* it; and they were not the unhappy Commonwealth, where not a man will strike longer than he seeth a Reason for it; every fat Seaman out-staring his Master with a bold *Cui bono*, to what end all this. If

5. They were not so inured to slavery at home, that they will yeeld in extremity to a lasting captivity, rather than expire in a bold resistance; laughing in such cases at the English spirit, that prefers an honourable death to a thrall'd life; —

life; — when at best *Hollanders* are but Prisoners at large. If

6. Their constant dependance upon, and late *Bangs* by the English, hath not insinuated to them a Panick fear, that nothing can inspirit but *Brandy*, and impressed such a disorder upon their spirits, that nothing rallieth them but *Rhenish*; so dreadful are their apprehensions of *England*, that when they would express a *Momo*, they paint a grim *Britton* rousing with these words, *I am coming, I am coming.* If

7. It were not the humour of most popular States, as most common people (of which sort they consist) not to hold out beyond one event, to give all over for lost after the first misfortune, while the generous Members of a Monarchy take courage from defeats, raise a resolution from Despair, adding after an Overthrow, the heat of a brave Revenge to that of a common Enmity; — their Anger quickning their Hatred, and their Shame their Anger. If

8. Their Losses did not impede their Successes, and every Seaman almost went out with this sad Exclamation for the
Her-

Herring-fishing, the English Commerce, the Mediterranean and Baltick-trade; Well I am 401. a year the worse for this foolish War: Those men will do little service against a Prince, that hath their Money in his Purse, their Meat in his own Stores, their Corn in his own Ground, their very Livelihood in his own Sea, and their Estates at his Mercy. If

9. Their Privateers did not overrule the Publick, and while every man would set up for himself, all failed not. If

10. Their Provinces could agree at Sea, any better than they do at Land; and did not juffle for Precedency when the question is their being. If

11. They durst trust their Commanders with full Commission, and they were neither restrained from their own defence without Order, nor defeated of the best Advantages for want of Authority. If

12. The proceedings of the several Courts of Admiralties, and their respective Debates; with their Particular States, and the States-General spent not that time upon the very Method of Action, till their Adversaries have cut off the

the very possibility of it. If

13. They were secure in any neighbouring Harbour, or in their own since the last are so dangerous, and the first are either shut up by *neuters*, or blocked by *Enemies*. If

14. *Antwerp* were further off or stopped up; and the *Flemings* did not an *Amsterdam* as well as the *Dutch*. If

15. *Holland* were as able to subsist of it self as *England*, and *Dutchmen* had homes to go to, when they have lost their Navy: Did a stop of trade put them onely to want Spice for Sawce, as in *England*, and not Meat; Wines, onely, and not Bread, Silks, Laces, and not Cloth; Curiosities in *fine*, and not Necessaries. If

16. Their *Schuttery* (as they call them) I mean their *Train-bands* of *Burgemeesters*, were as good for service, as they are for shew. If

17. They had a Yeomandry to maintain their Seamen in War, as well as they enrich them in Peace. In a word, If

18. They could be at once *Valiant* and sober, and it were not a sad necessity that a Dutchman must be either drunk

OR

or fearfull, there being no remedy
for Cowardize there, but Madness.

The State of every Province.

Gent. **G** Vicciardine, Buxhornius, Adrian Junius, and Emmeius, the first in this *Italique* description of *Belgium* the second and third in their Dutch *Theatre of Holland*; and the last in his large account of *Friezland*, say, That *Holland* alone is more powerful at Sea, than all the Princes of *Europe* put together: What is it then in Conjunction with the rest against one King?

Trav. 1. As to *Holland*, particularly so called, when I consider the differences that are between the Delegates of its Nobility, the *Die Ridderfchap, ende Edelen* as they call them, and those of its Cities, called *Die Steden* in most transactions.

2. The Disorders among its Senators, called *Vroedt fchappen*, in most Cities consisting of 20, 30, or 40. 3. The private piques among its *Burgemasters*, the popular prejudice against its *Schepenen* or Judges, and their *Ræet-Penfionarous*, or

Advo-

Advocate. 4. The Factions in their *Gecomitteerde Raeden*, or the Commissioners at the *Hague*. 5. The great difficulties in settling the *De vergaederinge vande Staeten van Hollandt, ende West-Friesland*, and the respective Delegates of it. 6. The vast charge that is laid upon the *Kamer van Reekeninge*, or the two Chambers of Accounts, that overlook their Estates and Tributes. 7. The vast loss upon the stoppage of free Trade and Herring-fishing, and the Blocking up of their Navigable Rivers. 8. The inclinations of the persons that command their strong Holds of *Sluce, Berghen op Zoom, Breda, Gertruden' ergh*

I say, when I put these particulars together, with the invidious Aspect cast upon this growing Province by the rest of its Neighbours, I expect not it should be able to perform now, what it did under a happier Government in a more useful League and Confederacy in *Guicciardini's* time.

2. First so much given to Tumults are the fierce and rough, Inhabitants of *Zeeland*. 12. So full of awls and Contentions are their *Hoofden*, or the merry

merry monthly meetings designed to promote friendship and good Neighbourhood. 3. So Lawless and Pyratically given are their Seamen and Mariners. 4. So deceitful, and apt to betray their confederates for an Interest. 5. So sottish, whorish, and licentious. 6. So Impatient of Order, Lawes, Rules, or Government. 7. Such the clashing between their Admiral, and the Admiral of the States-General. 8. So little account can their Treasurers at *Middleburgh* give, of their antient Revenue by French Wines, Salt, Oyles, or Eastern Trades. 9. So weak are their Banks and Rampires, though painfully made, and chargably maintained, being at best but 7. Ells in heighth, and 17. in breadth at bottom made of the hardest Clay that can be gotten, in the inside stuffed with Wood and Stone, on the outside covered with Matts; a weak defence God knoweth, against a strong Enemy, and a stronger Stream. 10. So visible is the decay of the trade of *Middleburgh*, upon the opening of that of *Antwerp*. 11. So obnoxious is that, *Flushing*, the *Ramekins*, the chargable Islands *Romerswal*, *Schowen*, and Dove-

Doveland to any Adversaries, that the *Zealanders* (now they cannot Fish, upon which imployment depends their chief trade) are more likely to perplex the *State General*, than to assist them.

3. Considering 1. That but half *Gelderland* is under the *States-General*, lying open in the other half to none of their best friends. 2. That their Governour and Chancellour are of late so much disoblighd. 3. That the proceedings of their Province, are so dilatory, as depending so much on its particular Cities, as *Zuphten*, &c. which could never since the Revolt grow towards a settlement; so many irregular hands & heads being concerned in each Vote. 4. That it hath so ill a Neighbour as *Brabant*, *Cleveland*, and *Bradenburgh*; that Province at this juncture in my Opinion, only makes up a number: Notwithstanding it was once so fruitful, that a *Gelderland* Bull was sold at *Antwerp* 1570, that weighed 3000 pound weight; and pretendedly so strong, that it boasts of 16 walled Towns; though those upon the *Esse* and *Maselie* very open to the Lord of the Sea.

4. *Zuph-*

4. *Zuphten* is so ill befriended by *Westphalia*, and the Bishop of *Munster* on the East of it, and by *Cleveland* on the South; so suspicious is the present Governour of *Zuphten*, so hardly came the Vote for Subsidies out of their 12 Senators, that I may neglect it as much, as Duke *Alva* did 1573.

5. The maritime *Friezlanders* have 1. so little use of their Nets; The Inland Countrey men or Husbandmen judge themselves 2. So little concern'd in the Quarrel. 3. So intent they are upon the peaceful arts of Pasturage, and Tillage. 4. So much do they please themselves with their very fancy of Liberty and Priviledges. 5. So hardly will they part with their Money. 6. So Modest, Meek, and Quiet they are, and given to hunting and Hawking. 7. So jealous are the Protestants of *West-Friesland*, who are under the States of the Catholics of *West-Friesland*, who are under an Earl of their own, that the *Frizons* are neither very able, nor willing to dance after the East and West-India Companies Pipes in *Holland*; and the rather, because though surrounded with water, yet not so liable to

to an Invasion , as the States insinuate (who would make use of their fears, to begin a War ; which onely their Valour can prosecute) because of the many and cross Dykes , that forbid any marching throughout the Coast by either Horse or Foot.

6. The Inhabitants of *Groning* are so delicate, lazie, and proud ; its Councill of 12 called *Naetsluyden*, and 24 , called *Geswoeren Raden* ; their *Wacht Meesters* are so stubborn , refusing at this present affair, both a confederacy with, contri-
bution to, or commands from the United Provinces ; being so safe in their rich and strong *Groning*, and so contented with their own Domestick-trade , prohibiting all Forreigners upon pain of Confiscation of Goods and Vessels, that they neither know nor fear any Enemy.

7. Neither is *Groyland* so secure as *Overyssel* that low Marsh is fearful ; *Daventer* and *Swoll* , its two chief Towns having still impressions of the English Valour, since the fierce assaults made upon them 1576 , under the Earl of *Leicester*, then Governour of the Low-countreys ; as likewise hath the troublesome Bishoprick

rick of *Utrecht*, which hath been so injured to seditions at home, that it understands not what means a War abroad.

Besides, some modern disgusts taken by the President, Senators, and the Treasurer at the proceedings, upon some appeals at the *Hague*, make them unwilling to hazard the *Rhine* to any ordinary undertaker.

Gent. It seems then really, that the whole affair of this present War, is against the Interest of this Countrey.

Trav. I leave that to you, when you have reflected on these Particulars, which the Duke of *Rhoan* (writing of the Interest of the States of *Europe*) makes the peculiar concerns of the United Provinces, viz:

1. A firm League with *England* for trade, and a Confederacy against *Spain* the antient Sovereign.

2. A good correspondence with such Princes as are potent in the *Mediterranian* or the *Baltick* Sea.

3. A quiet and easie Government, free from Tumults and Seditions, or the occasions of them, want of Trade, and Impositions.

4. Free

4. Free trade.

5. A care that no one City or Province groweth either so Rich or Potent, that the rest should envy or suspect it.

6. A quickness to observe, and readiness to buy off all pretensions or allegations of Neighbour-Princes as soon as they are made.

Gent. I remember very well that there were 5 things for which Cardinal *Bentivoglio* presaged the downfall of this Republick, and they are,

1. That Liberty would come to Licentiousness.

2. That there would such inequality arise from their pretended equality, as would bring them as it did the *Romans*, from many Masters, under one Sovereign.

3. That they must in time trust too much to general Officers, especially their Admiral and General.

4. That their Expences must be intollerable.

5. That *Holland* would enjealous the rest of the Provinces, or surprize them; all which are now their confessed case.

Their

Their Case in a War with us , made out from the Causes moving the Queen of England to give Aid to the defence of the people Afflicted and Oppressed in the Low-Countreys.

1. **T**he Natural Situation of the Realm of England and the Low-Countreys, one directly opposite to the other ; and by reason of the ready crossing of the Seas, and multitude of large and Commodious Havens on our side; a constant Traffick and Commerce between the people of England , and the Low-Countreys, continued in all antient times, when the several Provinces were under their respective Lords.

2. Such hath been the dependance of these poor people upon England, that their Prelates, Noblemen , Citizens, Burgeses, and other Commonalties of their Port-towns, entred into Obligations and Stipulations under their particular Seals from time to time, to the good people of England for Favours, Affecti-

Affections, and friendly Offices shewed towards them.

3. Such was the necessity of Commerce between these two People, that they have remonstrated to their Governors at several times, That they could not subsist without a Commerce with England; as to Philip Duke of Burgundy, in H. the 6th. his time, to his Son Duke Charles, and Arch-Duke Philip, in H. H. 7th. his time, and to Charls the 5th. in King H. the 8th. his time.

4. Upon the often and continual Lamentable Requests made by the Universal States of the Countries of Holland, Zealand, Gelders, and other Provinces, for Succours in their Extremityes, we thought fit to Aid those pooꝝ and distressed People.

Gent. How is it then things being so, that they have been able to do so well hitherto as they have done?

S E C T. 4.

The things that formerly advanced the Netherlands.

Trav. 1. **E**urope hath been ever since a most constantly embroyled. 2. They have had a Regular way by themselves of Tax, I mean their Excise; whereby the more they pay, the more they receive; for what the souldiers receive in pay, they pay in drink; their very Enemies, though they hate the States, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise: — Yea, the most idle, sloathfull, and improvident, that selleth his blood for drink, and his flesh for bread, serves at his own charge; for every pay-day he reckoneth with his Father, and he with the common Purse. 3. Pyracies, whereby they have those Commodities in time of War in Gross, which they have onely in time of Peace by Retail. 4. They have formerly checked the *Austrian* power which is now low.

K

5. They

5. They go out with less charge than other Nations, their ships requiring fewer men, and those men all sharing in the Design, are contented with courser fare; flesh among them being kept not more dayes, than a Pigg in *Pye-corner*; it being their own case, they go through all difficulties with patience, so they husband all Expences with thrift. 6. They engrossed the Coyn of *Europe*, carrying the Commodities of one Countrey into another. 7. They have been hitherto allowed in *England*, *Denmark*, and *Muscovy*, to trade upon the best and freest conditions. 8. They kept in with *England*, and its Protestant Allies. 9. They have imployed all the poor that could work, and provided for those that could not. 10. They have had formerly *Lombards*, or *Loan houses*, where the poor have money upon any Pawn for a Reasonable Rate, viz: 6. in the 100. with Reasonable time of payment. 11. Their Diet was course, and of every mans own providing. 12. They spent money formerly, but now their time in drinking. 13. They Trafficked for others superfluities, but not their own. 14. Their Appa-

Apparel was plain, and their Ambition onely upon Realities and Solidities.

14. Their Lawes were strictly executed, and no forfeitures left to the corrupt disposals of an Officer, but all bestowed upon the Publick. 15. Usury was a

strangerto them, every man laying out his Estate upon the Publick-trafficke.

16. No idleness there, and therefore no thievery; a fault more effectually restrained there by Whipping, than here by Hanging. 17. If any man gained there extraordinarily by money, the

tenth of his gain was the Commonwealths; Usurers escaping not there as here. 18. One undone by casualty, they set up; one cast to Prison, the Creditor maintains; one troubled with a

shifting Adversary, a quick tryal relieves. 19. All men debated, and all contributed to the Publick affairs, as concerned both by advice and purse. 20. Their

Resolutions were secret and sudden. 21. Their Industry hath been great, and their Expences small; they maintaining it for a *Maxime*, That a thing lasts longer mended than *new*. 22. Their Re-

creation hath been Warlike, and they

have been to be souldiers before they were *men*. 23. They have been a hardy and a head-strong people, and you might sooner convert a Jew to Christianity, turn an old Puritane, than convince a Dutchman of Reason. 24. Not a man of them but might have been a Statesman, for they have all this gift, not to be too nice-conscienced. 25. They were seldom deceived, for they trusted no body, though every body must trust them. 26. They love none but those they profit by. 27. Complement is an idleness those brutish people were never skilled in; they are half marred being Saylor, and being souldiers they are quite spoiled; for there (saith my Author) they would let a Jew build a City, where *Harlem-Mear* is, and after that couzen them of it. 28. They have had a Religion, and a Liberty, of both which they were very zealous formerly, and are as careless now. 29. They have enjoyed the *Easterlings* trade in the North, and ours in the East. 30. Their watches were seldom of a Nation, so that they could seldom concur to deliver up one Town. 31. They were very strict upon Musters,

Musters, the list and the pole seldom disagreeing. 32. Their souldiers are well Cloathed, Armed, Disciplined, and paid; the souldiers seldom any where committing fewer insolencies upon the people, or the Officers fewer deceits upon the souldiers. 33. Their General could not betray them, his Army being composed of many several Nations; his Officers not at his own, but at the States disposal; and his Commission never Implicitly left to his discretion, but by reason their Countrey hath no great bounds, he receives daily commands what to do. 34. Discipline was thus,

Their Military Rules and Orders.

1. **T**HAT no man shall swear or blaspheme, upon pain of 5s. the first offence, five days imprisonment the second, and a disbanding the third.

2. That they shall pray prayers twice a week.

3. That they play not at either Cards or Dice, upon pain of two days imprisonment.

4. That no Women follow the Souldiers,

diers, but Wives, Nurses, and Landresses, upon pain of Whipping.

5. That none lay violent hands on Women with childe, Virgins, Babes, or old Persons without Order.

6. That Drunkards shall be discharged.

7. Concealers of Treasons shall be racked.

8. Correspondents with Enemies shall dye.

9. None shall leave his Rank or File without leave upon pain of death.

10. He that sleeps at a Watch, or bewrayeth the watch-word, must dye.

11. Mutineers, and unlawful Assemblers shall dye.

12. None shall Quarrel with a Souldier, or lift up a sword against an Officer on pain of death.

13. He that leaves his Post and Breach dieth.

14. He that deserts his Captain, or serveth under two, shall be imprisoned during pleasure.

15. He that imbezleth his Armour, Provision, or Furniture, is discharged.

16. He that steals any Souldiers Furniture.

niture, fore-stalls any Victuals, Exacts on the people, abuseth Tradesmen, shall dye.

17. He that resists a Proclamation, assists any Malefactor, disturbs any Quarters, sets on fire any Building within the Camp or without, makes any false Alarms knavishly shall dye.

18. No man shall neglect an Alarm, entertain a stranger, converse with Trumpeters or Messengers of the other side, loyter with the Carriages, or Forrage abroad without leave, upon pain of suffering what the Marshal or chief Commander please.

19. No Captain shall undertake any Enterprize, or be absent from the Watch without Order from the General.

20. Neither Souldier, nor Captain shall dismiss, sell, or ransom any Prisoner or Booty, before he hath presented him or it unto his immediate Officer.

21. Every Souldier shall stand by his Ensign day and night, till ordered to depart; and observe and learn the sound of Drums, Fifes, and Trumpets.

22. No Beast shall be garbaged, no Easement made but at a distance appointed.

pointed from the Camp.

23. Whosoever delivereth any place left to his charge or keeping, flieth to the Enemy, or passeth any other way, either in Town or Camp, but at the ordinary Gates without Order, shall dye.

24. No man shall (as they March) make any cry at all at the putting up of any hair, &c. All other offences that may tend to disorders (not comprised in the foresaid Rules) shall be punished as the chief Commander shall think fit.

These are the several Particulars, whereby they rose to this Grandeur and opulency, whereof some have failed, and the rest are not able to bear up that Government, which they altogether erected.

Gent. It being so obvious from these reflexions, to conclude their weakness; it were necessary their present Case and Controversie should be favourably stated to their Neighbours, for compassion or assistance.

Trav. They are more unhappy in the ground of this present Quarrel, than in any of the fore-mentioned particulars.

Gent. As

Gent. As how Sir ?

Trav. Why first, In reference to trade and Fishing in the narrow Seas.

The present state and Controversie between us and the Dutch.

ALl the world know that we have Right to the Narrow-Seas, for the Seas that surround our Island, whither the *Scottish*, the *British*, the *Irish* or *German* were possessed and secured by the *Brittains*; who fished so much upon them, that they furnished the Hiltts of their Swords with such fishes teeth as they took, and traded so considerably; that none came amongst them but Merchants.

Those Seas were by them transmitted with their countreyes to the *Romans* upon the Conquest; who, as they managed the Government of the Land by Presidents, so they did that at the Sea by an *Archigubernacy*, or chief Governour and Admiral; whose Commerce, took Prizes, looked on the Coasts of *Spain*, *Italy*,

by, and *Affrica* it self. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* succeeded to this Right and Dominion, and commanded the Sea under a Count of the *Saxon* shore; i. e. (whatever *Pava ollus* saith to the contrary) the Sea-shore, *Osta* and *Ebista* under *Vortigerne* and *Hergist* commanding these Seas; the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a numerous Navy to that purpose, by such Tributes and Duties as they imposed upon their Vassals, particularly *Dane-gelt* for the Guard of the Sea; *Edgar* and *Canutus* styling themselves Sovereigns of the Sea.

The Right and Dominion of the Seas passed with this Nation to the *Normans*, as appears 1. From their Government, the custody of the Seas being under an Admiral, by Commissions from the several Kings maintained by Tributes, paid in consideration of the said custody. 2. From their Right in all the Islands, lying on the Sea before the French shore. 3. From leave asked alwaies and granted to Forreigners by the English; to pass these Seas. And those that asked leave were the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, the *Hans-Towns* in *Quern Eliza-*
bethe.

betwixt time; *Hollanders* and *Zealanders*
 themselves, not daring to fish before
 they asked leave of *Scarborough* and *King*
James proclaiming *May 6. 1610.* That
 none fish upon the *English* or the *Irish*
Sea, without leave obtained and every
 year at least renewed, from the Com-
 missioners appointed for this purpose
 at *London.* But 4. Our Right to the
 Sea, appears from the Limits we set to
 such Forreigners (as Moderators of the
 Sea) as are at enmity with one another,
 and at amity with the *English.* 5. From
 the Publick Records, wherein the Domi-
 nion of the Sea is ascribed to the *Kings*
 of *England* by the King himself, and the
 Estates of Parliament, with very great
 deliberation; and in such express words
 as these; "Lords of the *English Sea* on
 every side, all people accounted us So-
 veraigns of the Seas: That our Sovereign
 Lord the King, and his Illustrious Proge-
 nitors being Lords of the Seas, would
 impose a Tribute upon all strangers: the
Kings of England have by right of their
 Dominions been Lords of the Sea (these
 are the words of all *Europe*, by their
 Commissioners at *Paris*;) and made
 Laws,

Laws, Statutes, and Restraints of Arms upon them, together with Admirals, that they should preserve their Superiority over the same. 6. From the Laws and most received Customs of *England* that make the Seas the Patrimony of *Engl.* and the King by the old custom of *Engl.* Lord of the Narrow-seas, and his Sovereignty there so ancient; that they make the four Seas to be equivalent with those words within or without the Kingdom; *De mer Apourtenant au Roy d'Angleterre*: The Sea belonging to the King of *England*. 7. From the Coyn, called *Rose-nobles*, of which its said, four things our Nobles sheweth to our King; Ship, Sword, power of the Sea. 8. From the custom of striking sail on our Coast time out of mind. 9. From the Licenses granted upon their humble supplications to the *French* and *Flemings*, with limited number of Boats to fish upon our Coast. 10. From the Prerogative, whereby all wrecks and Royal fishes, as Whales, Sturgeons &c taken in our Seas, are due to the King of *England* onely, or unto such, to whom by special Charter he grants the same; *Stat. Edw. 3. 17.*

The

*The state of the Controversies in point
of Injuries and Affronts with the
United Netherlands.*

Trav **H**OW they forced us to trade
at second hand, 1. In *Ternata*, under their Fort *Tabuche*. 3. In
Motir. 3. In *Tidore*. 4. In *Balvan*, *Hilla*,
Amboyn. 5. At *Bunda*. 6. *Poleway* 7. The
Coast of *Cormandel*, near their Arsenal at
Jacatra. 8. Their chief places *Bantbam*,
Japan, *Jamby*; though we directed them
to all these places. How they represent-
ed us as Pyrates there, and when they
had done any mischief, said they were
Englishmen; untill for our safety we
were fain to distinguish our selves from
them, by the solemnity of *Novemb. 17.*
and 5.

How they contrived to blow up our
Warehouses; forbade us all Commerce
upon *Queen Eliz.* her death, made all
Christians so odious, that the first
Question asked in those parts, was *Are you
Flemmings?*

2011

How

How they seized our Yards , Wharfs, &c. giving order to kill every Englishman that would not swear fealty to them, upon the erecting of their Fort at *Banua*; intending to put all English in an old ship, and blow it up. —How they search, and stop our ships; give out, that they are under a King. —Make us pay them Custom at *Bantham*

How they seized our ships at *Po'eway*, though the Island was given our King; leading our men about streets, with Halters about their necks, and an Hour-glass before them; intimating, that after that ran out, they should be hanged. How (though the *Mogul* won'd not look on them, till *Sir Tho. Roe* assured him they were our Friends; they seized our *Pole-rooms* 1617, suborning the Slaves to burn our ships; loading our men with Irons, dismembring some, setting others in their wounds in hard Grates; wherein their Legs swelling so, that they could go neither in nor out without a Carpenter; pissing over their heads in Dungeons every morning, and allowing them but a half-penny loaf, and a pint of water a day. —How it was proved at *Jacatra*, that

that the States were seven years a plotting a War between the English and the Dutch at the *Indies*; threatening likewise to land 60000 men in 24000 Flat-boats in *England*. How they carried us in Cages from Port to Port, boasting that our King was their Vassall.

How though between 1577, when we assisted them first in their *Indian* trade, and 1625, they got, 1500 Tuns of Gold in Private hands; besides 400 in Common; they used us in *Ambryna*. They disputed our Right to the Sea, stopped our entrance to, and Trade at *Banham*, *Scanderoon*, *Guinee*, *Angola*, &c. burned our Factories at *Jambee*.

How they surprized us at *Guinee*, assisted us in the restoring of the Island *Polaroon*, which they have promised from time to time since 1622.

How they gave us Law in the *New-Netherlands*, a spot of ground they held of us by curtesie.

How they put our men in nasty Dungeons at *Castledelmina*, to lye in their own Excrements, having not bread and water enough to sustain Nature; leaving the living and the dead (after exquisite tortures)

tures) to lye together. Injuries, these (with Infinite more of the like nature (to the value of 600000l. in goods) being aggravated, with their preparations for War, to maintain them, even when His Majesty for three years together solicited them to justice and peace) that make it evident to the World, that War (which is defined, The state of two Parties contending by publick force about right and wrong) is become necessary to us, since equity is denied; and that we must put our affairs to the order of force, when they dare not come to the Test of the Law.

Insomuch that I conclude, That as few will pity this ill-natured and unhappy People at the end of the War, as encourage them in the beginning of it.

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FINIS.

